

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

***RUNAWAY
PRICES***



CONVENTION ACTION

VOL. XL

WASHINGTON, D. C. NOVEMBER, 1941

NO. 11

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA





THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

News

Social Art

Education

Technical

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Editorial opinion

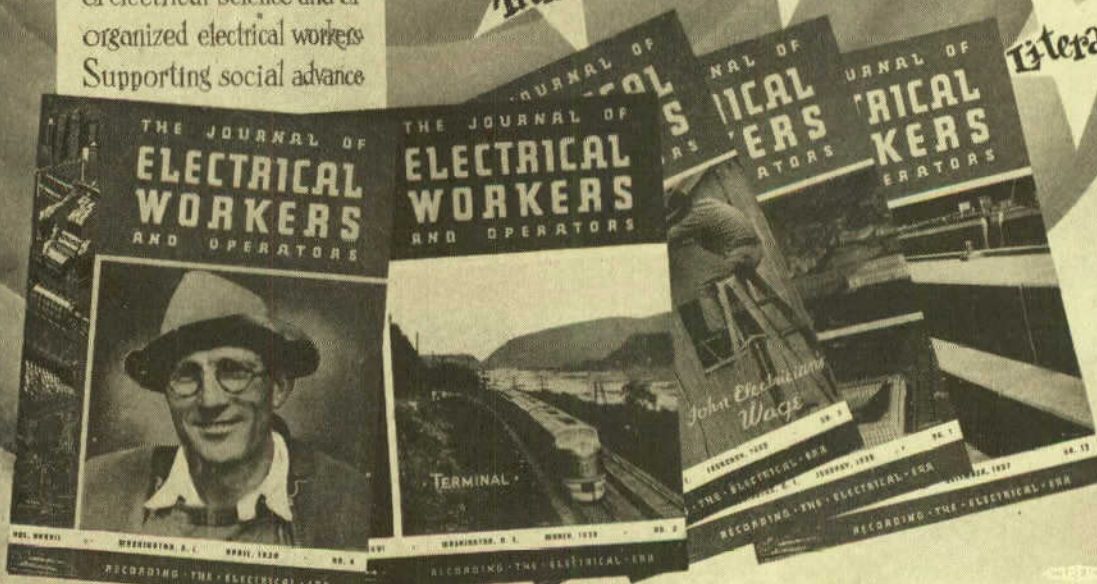
Statistics

Labor Trends

Literature

Outstanding labor magazine
read by workers, students,
employers and engineers
in all branches of the
Electrical Industry.

Chronicling the progress
of electrical science and of
organized electrical workers
Supporting social advance



Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

CHAT

One of the discouraging experiences of labor men and women is that when they blunder, they are quickly criticised and held up to censure; whereas when they improve and advance, little or no notice is taken by the community of these improvements.

This generalization is prompted by examination of a souvenir book prepared by the convention committee of the American Federation of Labor at Seattle this year. This souvenir book of 135 pages, without a line of advertising, is as constructive and workmanly a job as has ever been prepared by any organization in this country. The book is an example of fine printing in the first place. It is an example of intelligent editing, and it is also an example of loyalty to state and sectional aims and objectives by the wage earners concerned.

Bound in imitation leather in three colors, this book gives a complete view of the resources of the Northwest in pictorial style. The report is not over-languaged. The full page half-tones are allowed to tell the story. The keynote might be called "The Birth of the Evergreen Empire." The esthetic is not neglected. Living conditions are stressed. The homes of the people are depicted. The principal industries like lumbering, fishing, shipbuilding, gardening, fruit-growing, paper-making, power-production are all laid out so that the reader can not only see the great extent of the Evergreen Empire but its alluring beauty.

This is no commercial project but a work of love on the part of these native Northwest trade unionists in an effort to bring labor in relationship to the industry and the community life of their section.



AMERICA CAN GIVE THANKS

By

FRANCES MARVEL GNASS

To America

Thanksgiving Day always comes.

America and Thanksgiving Day are symbolic

They are one.

We are thankful for the beauty

Of our fields of hoarded grain.

May we keep this forever ;

Not fields of war, blood and shame.

When the night is dark,

And stars forget to shine,

Thank God it's not a blackout

In this fair land of thine.

We are thankful for peace

For the stillness of night.

We pillow our heads on America's breast.

To dream and rest

And not knowing fear

We sleep.



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WAGES *Follow*

PRICES *Tardily*

THAT cloud on the horizon darkening the life of every labor man and woman, and for that matter every citizen, is inflation. The Secretary of the Treasury warns, "We have been talking about inflation for a long time as if it were a threat remote from our daily lives. It is a distant threat no longer. We are facing it now and we must deal with it at once."

Another word for inflation: Runaway or uncontrolled prices. Inflation acts in reverse upon the income of wage earners by deflating their standard of living. Money wages may be high but when the housewife or the home owner comes to purchase goods, he finds his dollar will buy not normal values or face values but much less. In 1919 that "much less" was 48 cents on the face value of the dollar.

The present issue as it affects wage earners is drawn by the enemies of labor who are demanding that wages be fixed as well as prices. This demand is based upon a fallacy, namely, that a rise in wages precedes the rise in prices and is a determining factor in the up-swinging spiral of living costs. Based on the experience of this country in the first World War, this supposition is entirely incorrect. Wages tardily follow prices. Wages are a slowly moving factor in production. They always lag behind prices, and judged by the experience of the first World War, the wage earners' income never got caught up with the inflationary process.

CREATURE OF FEAR

What are the elements in the inflationary process?

1. Fear, which manifests itself in sporadic buyers' panic.
2. Hoarding.
3. Anticipatory buying—an effort to build up inventories in anticipation of scarcity.
4. Possibly, profiteering.
5. Neglect on the part of government agencies in taking early and swift precautions against the movement of prices.

Wage rises possibly come sixth in this listing. The wife of the working man goes to the store and finds the cost of

Experience indicates that inflation starts with buyers' fear, in part with profiteering, and in part with neglect

meat and food greatly increased; she complains to her husband and he, in turn, complains to the union, and the union makes demands on the employer for an increase in wages.

Here is a description of the process from some of the leading economists. Professor Sumner H. Slichter, Harvard University, says:

"Wages are sluggish in their movements both upward and downward. Between 1914 and 1918, the hourly earnings of factory workers increased about 56 per cent in comparison with an increase of over 65 per cent in retail food prices and of nearly 80 per cent in nonagricultural wholesale prices. Between 1920 and 1922, the hourly earnings of factory workers decreased about 13 per cent but nonagricultural wholesale prices fell about 30 per cent. Salaries respond to general price movements even more slowly than wages."

HOW WAGES LAG

Dr. Harry Millis, now chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, also has this to say about the sluggishness of wages:

"Wages are one of the most sluggish sets of prices, influenced by tradition, custom and inertia, and he who looks for any nice mathematical precision in the short-run adjustment of wage rates to the marginal productivity will look in vain. Large corporations and associations, by fixing wages over considerable periods, increase their inflexibility. Evidence upon the trend of real earnings, and of the workers' share in the value product of industry—creates a strong presumption that especially between about 1922 and the beginning of the depression of the 1930's wages lagged behind the productivity imputed to labor."

Professor Wesley C. Mitchell, a specialist in the field of business cycles, declares:

"While the prices of raw materials and of bank loans often rise faster than selling prices, the prices of labor lag far behind, and the prices making up supplementary costs are mainly stereotyped by old agreements."

Leon Henderson, administrator, Office of Price Control and Civilian Supply, agrees with these economists not only in theory but in fact. He told a Congressional Committee quite conclusively exactly what happened at the beginning of the inflationary period:

"I do not know whether you would be interested to know just what has been the relationship up to the present time, but wages did not go up first; prices went up first. In that first burst of August, 1939, there was an increase of 5 per cent in prices and practically no increase in wages in that month. In August of 1940, as the impact of the defense spending came in, between that time and March, 1941, there was an additional increase of 8 per cent in price, and wages went up 4 per cent."

UNEQUAL LEVELS

Certain labor leaders are beginning to suspect and to declare that the present campaign among business interests to freeze both wages and prices is in the nature of a *coupe*, inasmuch as prices have already gone up surprisingly and wages have not. Thus prices will be frozen at a high level and wages at a disadvantageous level.

Accompanying this analysis the JOURNAL publishes a chart prepared by the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT indicating the course of wages, the cost of living and wholesale prices from the years 1914 to 1919, the one parallel period in our history that we have with the present war. In 1914 wholesale prices in the United States were fixed at about an index of 70. They remained at this point, 70, until 1915 and suddenly took a tilt upward, reaching in two years the unprecedented level of 120. Thereafter the rise was not quite so rapid nor in the same proportion, but in 1919 the index was about 140, that is, wholesale prices practically doubled in the war years. At the same time, in 1914, the index of the cost of living was fixed at about 60. The cost of living followed in parallel the upward sweep of wholesale prices. By 1917 the index of the cost of living was about 80 and by 1919 the index had jumped to 110. At the same time the index of the average hourly wage was fixed in 1914 about 45. In 1917 it had leaped to 55 and in 1919 to 80.

WILL HISTORY REPEAT?

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, in his recent pamphlet en-



DYNAMIC LEON HENDERSON TALKS ABOUT INFLATION

Labor Photo

titled "A Speech and a Pledge," charts the same course of economic events. He shows that the administration of the first World War period was slow about stopping inflation: "It was only when prices had risen by 70 per cent that President Wilson recommended any steps to prevent inflation." In June, 1914, the dollar bought 100 cents of food; by June, 1916, it brought only 92 cents of food. In June, 1920, the wage earner's dollar bought only 48 cents of food.

According to Mr. Henderson, a rise in price level, between August, 1939, and March, 1941, was 13 per cent while wages rose in that period 4 per cent.

The experience of the electrical workers over a year's time, that is, between June, 1940, and June, 1941, indicates an hourly wage increase of 8 per cent.

Advocates of freezing wages by law do not take into consideration apparently the danger in an increase in disputes between employers, the restlessness of the underlying population and possible disaffection of the great masses of American people to any national program, if wages are frozen. If wages were frozen at this hour when prices are well up and there is a wide gap between the rise in prices and the rise in wages, an injustice would not only be done to the wage earner but there would be a stimulation of dissatisfaction.

Our own experience should indicate that wages are best controlled through the process of collective bargaining. Due to the inertia in wages, the immobility of wage structures, the stubbornness of employers to make logical adjustments, collective bargaining as a process will be adequate to control the course of wages during the present period. None of the advocates of freezing of wages have produced evidence to show that it was the initial rise in wages that produced the inflationary trend. Prices went up first in August, 1939, and prices went up first in 1915, and rising prices always precede rises in wages.

Relation of Wages to Prices

TESTIMONY OF LEON HENDERSON,
ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF
PRICE CONTROL AND CIVILIAN
SUPPLY

Excerpts from Unrevised Committee Print of the hearings before the Committee on Banking and Currency, House of Representatives on the Price-Control Bill (H. R. 5479).

August 7, 1941

"Wage earners and salaried workers constitute the largest single economic group affected by inflation. The serious

impairment of their position under inflation has long been recognized by economists and by the leadership of labor itself. Wage rates, both piece and time rates, characteristically lag behind changes in the cost of living. Though piece rates, time rates, and the aggregate earnings of workers as a whole may be rising rapidly, the even more rapid rise in the prices of the things wage earners buy causes a continuous impairment of their real income and their standards of living.

"The impact of inflation upon the economic position of workers is, of course, uneven. Some groups may be able to improve their position. Others may be able to hold their own. But for the bulk of wage workers inflation spells hardship and impairment of living standards, efficiency and morale.

"The history of wages during the years 1915-18 shows that except in those industries closely connected with war production, wages rose less rapidly than did the cost of living. Data are available on the movements of real wages, that is, money wages adjusted for the cost of living, for 56 separate industries. In 38 of these industries real wages declined. In only 18 did real wages increase. * * *

"I do not know whether you would be interested to know just what has been the relationship up to the present time, but wages did not go up first; prices went up first. In that first burst of August, 1939, there was an increase of 5 per cent in prices and practically no increase in wages in that month. In August of 1940, as the impact of the defense spending came in, between that time and March, 1941, there was an additional increase of 8 per cent in price, and wages went up 4 per cent."

August 8, 1941

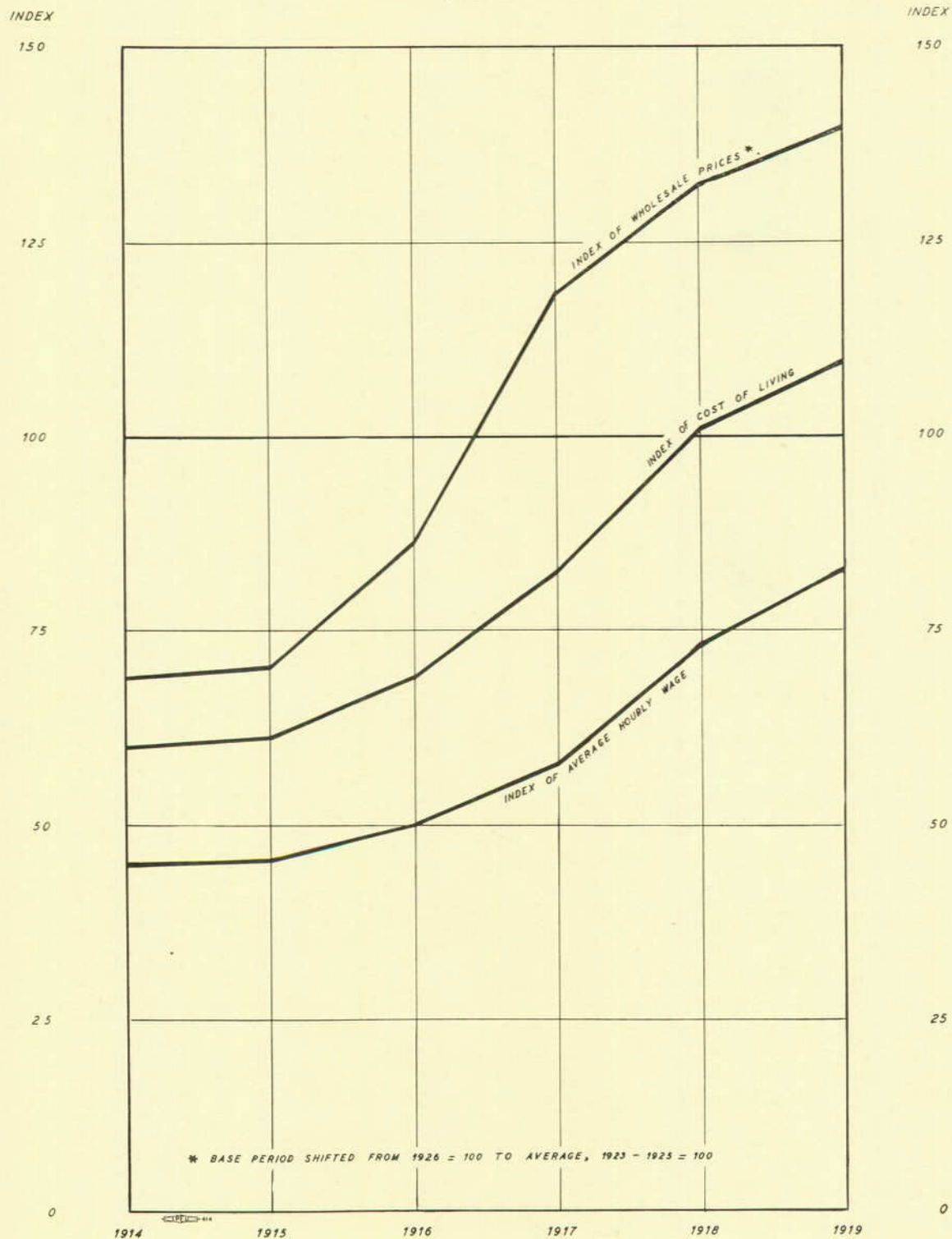
"A comparison of wholesale prices, wages and cost of living shows that the rise in wholesale prices was first and that cost of living and wages were, to an important extent, dragged up by the rise in wholesale prices. There are usually important lags between wholesale price rises and increases in the cost of living, but this does not minimize the importance of avoiding price increases wherever possible. Thus, when we entered the war, prices were 64 per cent above the 1913 level; but the cost of living was up only 20 per cent—less than one-third as much. Average hourly earnings had risen from 31 cents per hour to 35 cents in 1916 and 39 cents in 1917—increases of 10 and 25 per cent, respectively. The increase in money wages in the leading manufacturing industries kept slightly above the rising cost of living so that to this limited group there were slight gains in real wages, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent, during most of the war period.

"This demonstrates that prices lead the way in inflation. Wages and cost of living tend to lag initially. But once a movement is well begun, there is no stopping living costs and wages. From the middle of 1916 through the armistice prices were out in front. Early in 1919 living costs and wages passed prices but again lagged during the drastic deflation of prices in 1920."

COURSE OF WAGES AND PRICES PRECEDING AND DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR INDEXES

AVERAGE, 1923 - 1925 = 100



HARMONIOUS CONVENTION

Brings Few Changes

TWELVE HUNDRED delegates to the Golden Jubilee convention, back on their defense jobs after one week of sober and efficient deliberations, begin to examine the actions of the stirring St. Louis gathering. The convention closed at noon sharp, November 1.

Here is some of the noteworthy legislation enacted at the Golden Jubilee convention:

Returned to former policy of holding convention every two years, and voted San Francisco the next convention city. Retained policy of four-year term for all officers.

Kept present pension plan without raising dues, but provided special assessment as soon as pension fund falls below \$250,000.00.

Provided benefits for Canadian members. Voted no increase in per capita tax.

Voted raise in salaries of principal officers.

Directed I. E. C. to meet four times a year.

New Officers Elected

International President, Ed J. Brown.
International Secretary, G. M. Bugniazet.
International Treasurer, W. A. Hogan.

VICE PRESIDENTS

First District, E. Ingles.
Second District, John J. Regan.
Third District, William D. Walker.
Fourth District, Arthur Bennett.
Fifth District, G. X. Barker.
Sixth District, M. J. Boyle.
Seventh District, W. L. Ingram.
Eighth District, H. W. Bell.
Ninth District, J. Scott Milne.
Railroads, J. J. Duffy.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Charles M. Paulsen, Chairman.
First District, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.
Second District, F. L. Kelley.
Third District, William G. Shord.
Fourth District, C. F. Preller.
Fifth District, Dan Manning.
Sixth District, Dan W. Tracy.
Seventh District, Charles Foehn.
Eighth District, J. L. McBride.

These officers were elected unanimously.

High Lights of Convention

The St. Louis gathering was the largest convention ever held by the union. There were nearly 1,200 accredited delegates, and, counting visitors and speakers, 2,300 in attendance.

The Jefferson Hotel proved to be an adequate and convenient place for the

Fundamental policy of orderly progress guides Golden Jubilee gathering. History made

great gathering. The meeting rooms on the second floor opened on the convention hall and the Brotherhood business office was conveniently located adjacent to the hall.

Scores of meetings other than those directly connected with the convention were held on Brotherhood business by delegates. These meetings touched important matters of Brotherhood work, education, public power, apprenticeship training, etc. The convention worked night and day. Caucuses principally were held at night. The daily sessions started at nine o'clock and ground on until five in the afternoon.

One of the high moments of the convention came when J. Scott Milne was re-elected vice president of the ninth district and the delegates asked him to sing "God Bless America" in response. The great gathering was on its feet and Milne was compelled to sing "Annie Laurie" and "Home on the Range" before the audience would dismiss him. Later, Milne closed the convention by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES

KMOX, Columbia Broadcasting Station, organized a back-stage broadcast



ED J. BROWN
International President

within a period of ten minutes and produced an acceptable program by selection of members from different parts of the North American continent. The convention committee of Local Union No. 1 had its office adjacent to the Brotherhood office and provided pleasant and adequate entertainment for the women guests and for delegates and their friends. The electrical show attracted many visitors.

SOUVENIRS

Gavels used by President Brown, who never left the platform, bore the Carpenters' union label. Delegates' badges, of unusual beauty, were of four classifications. The officers' were a little different from those of the regular delegates and the guest badge was still different.

Simulated coins bearing the I. B. E. W. label on one side and the replica of Benjamin Franklin bringing lightning down from the sky on the other were unusually popular. These coins were the personal gift of the international secretary to all guests and their friends. Many coins were taken back home to members.

Paying off the 1,200 delegates grew to be a colossal job. The committee for the convention sat three days preparing the credentials, and it took two days to actually issue the checks. St. Louisians were astounded at the size of the Brotherhood funds deposited in St. Louis banks to meet the claims of these checks.

LOYALTY DEMONSTRATED

Response of the delegates on patriotic questions indicated that the I. B. E. W. is 100 per cent behind the President's defense policy. Dan W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor, was present throughout all the sessions of the convention.

Every noon some important publication was placed in the chairs of the delegates. These included past proceedings of the convention, officers' reports, the anniversary number of the official JOURNAL, a copy of "Labor" carrying the story of the convention, Social Security data, etc.

Three former presidents of the union, W. A. Jackson, H. H. Broach and Dan W. Tracy, attended the St. Louis convention and took part in its deliberations. Joseph Keenan, OPM trouble-shooter, came to the convention as a delegate but was not allowed to be idle as conciliator. He succeeded in delaying a threatened strike on a defense project in St. Louis during convention week.

The convention opened with a noble invocation by Father James P. Johnston, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church:

"In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, Amen.

"O divine sweet Jesus, we pause prayerfully this morning and petition Thy every divine blessing upon the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Golden convention. Europe is in tears; hers is one long Good Friday of heartaches and agonies. Continue to preserve peace in this God-blessed America.

"Here in America the International

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is playing a noble part in her country's daily life. Today she begins her Golden get-together. Fifty years full of fine achievement is a Golden record.

"Continue, O Lord, to bless this fine body of men with the gold of citizenship, the gold of friendship, the gold of health and harmony, the gold of success, to join each golden link of this brilliant chain of 50 years and let us call it the gold of Brotherhood. This our prayer, please, God, grant it. Amen. In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Amen."

Judge Joseph A. Padway, representing William Green, held the convention spell-bound for one and one-half hours by his learned and practical discussion of the legalities involving the labor movement.

Ed J. Brown established his popularity with delegates by his simple and forceful remarks of acceptance of the chairmanship of the convention.

Speeches

Lieutenant Colonel A. Robert Ginsburgh, aide and personal representative of the Under Secretary of War, Robert Patterson:

"But let us face facts. Let us see what may be ahead of us if the nazis win. If the nazis beat Russia, they will be facing us in Alaska across a body of water 24 miles wide. If the nazis beat England, they will claim Canada, which is closer to us. If the nazis win, your standard of living and our standard of living will fall. Your right to organize in labor unions, your right to bargain for wages and hours will be lost. Labor will have to work all hours for any wage, just to live.

"You know what is happening in Europe today. Workers are the first to be thrown in concentration camps for not meeting the nazi demands for production. In Norway more than 100 labor leaders were shot, without trial, only three days ago. A number of French labor leaders were shot by the nazis as part of a group of 50 men executed in retaliation for the shooting of a single German officer.

"Today nazi aggression has made America realize this is now our war. Our merchant ships have been sunk and three of our warships have been attacked. Only two weeks ago the Kearney was torpedoed and 11 of its crew killed. Make no mistake about it, ladies and gentlemen, Hitler has begun to move in on us and the only way we can stop him is to arm and equip ourselves and give every gun, every shell, every plane and ship we can spare to the countries now fighting. We must not do too little too late, and to do what we must, we must have the cooperation of organized labor.

"In the danger that lies ahead, we must be able to rely on two strong and loyal armies—one of men who will shoulder the rifles, pilot the planes and drive the tanks; another army of men who will handle the lathes and presses, who will drive the rivets and construct the machine tools, who will turn out the elec-

trical equipment and outfit the factories. Our fighting army is in the making right now. But your industrial army has already reached the battle line of production. Your leaders of organized labor are the captains and generals of this industrial army. Unless your army does its part every minute, we, the soldiers at the front, will fail. I know organized labor will never let the army down. (Applause.)

UNION WAY IS DEMOCRACY

"On the other hand, I want you to know that you in organized labor have the full sympathy of the War Department. The War Department feels that collective bargaining as an integral part in the democratic way of life in this country is indispensable.

"You and I have a big job ahead of us. The nazis are hammering at the gates of Moscow. They have encircled Leningrad. They hold the Ukraine. Almost all of Russia's coal and iron deposits, and three-quarters of her industry are gone. Her principal shipyards have been captured. Her facilities for turning out great armaments of war are lost.

"The English, on the other hand, are taking the worst bombardment known in the history of man and have been taking it for the past two years. Factories have been destroyed. Ships bringing raw materials have been sunk. Those fighting the nazis need aid, and they need it most desperately. This is a war of production. It will not be won on battlefields. It will be won in factories. It will be won through the efforts of labor.

"France lost because she did not produce. Norway lost because she couldn't produce. Their fate must never be ours. Let us see what we are up against. In the first place, the Germans have a 23-year start. Make no mistake about that. On November 12, 1918, the day after the Armistice, they began to plan for what they are doing right now. Since 1933 they have been making equipment of war. They have stores and supplies and factories of their own. They have all the booty they have captured on the battlefield. They have the factories and raw materials of the captured nations. In 1939 the Skoda works in Czecho Slovakia were producing enough munitions to take care of an army of 1,000,000 men. That was one of the finest armies in the world. That productive capacity is now in nazi hands. In 1939 the French munitions factories maintained an army of 3,000,000 men, and that production is now also in nazi hands. In 1939 Norway and Denmark and the other countries now under the German heel had some productive capacity for munitions, and that, too, is in nazi hands. Today there are factories making equipment for Germany in all the conquered countries of Europe. With these combined resources, Germany has factories to turn out supplies for more than 10,000,000 men. When she began her campaign against Russia she had under arms, with all their equipment, 9,000,000 men. Think of that—9,000,000 men. We in America

have 1,500,000 men and not enough equipment for them.

FIGHTING OUR WAR

"If Germany beats Russia and England, then she can supply 20,000,000 men. That is what we are up against. Russia and England cannot produce enough material to defeat Germany. But Russia and England and America can, and that is why we must send aid to Russia and England. The Russians are fighting better than anyone expected, and the English are showing plenty of guts. Of course, those peoples have our admiration. But remember, we are not sending them aid merely because we admire them. We are sending the aid because they are fighting our war. While they continue to fight, we have time to prepare. While they fight, the nazis are kept busy and they cannot carry out their promise to move into the western hemisphere. We need time to get ready, and England and Russia are giving us the most precious of all commodities, time. We must make good use of that time, however. Organized labor knows that, and it is doing it in two ways. It is supplying equipment for a newer and bigger army and navy, and it is making equipment that is going abroad.

"In all our history, labor has never let the United States down. From the days of the Revolution, labor has always come through for America when the chips are down. Labor is doing it again. Labor has always opposed slavery. In the Civil War, it was English labor that backed so strongly President Lincoln. They knew the forces he was fighting then were the forces of slavery, and now all labor throughout the world is united to fight a new slavery, the total slavery of the nazis. The best way to fight it at this time is to produce as much and as fast as we can. There is a long, hard road ahead of this country. We don't know what trials and hardships we will meet. But we do know one thing, that we must win this battle of production. If organized labor and the rest of the country do their part, I am sure we will win that battle."

Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman, Social Security Board:

"Your president is a highly respected labor leader in our state, and has been for many years. As a matter of fact, as a member of the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents, he conferred upon me a few years ago the degree of Doctor of Laws, and I want you to know I appreciate the honor which he and other members of the Board of Regents conferred upon me.

"Joe Padway, who is sitting here frothing at the mouth because I am speaking instead of him, is also a worthy citizen of the State of Wisconsin. This is the first time I have had a break as far as Joe Padway is concerned. Every time I am on the program to speak, Joe gets up and makes one of his flag-waving speeches and gets the audience wound up; and then I get up

and read a long, prepared speech and everybody goes to sleep. (Laughter.)

"The chairman of your executive council, the Assistant Secretary of Labor, Dan Tracy, is an old friend of mine. We have worked together for many years. And your executive secretary, Mr. Bugniazet, as you know, was a member of the Advisory Council on Social Security which was responsible for developing the 1939 amendments to the Social Security Act; and he is now a member of the Social Security committee of the American Federation of Labor. So we have worked together in the field of social security.

"Your director of research, Marion Hedges, as you know, is the director of our Labor Information Service of the Social Security Board. He has done a great service to us and to organized labor in developing and directing our Labor Information Service.

PROBLEMS OF EMPLOYMENT

"I know that first in all our minds just now is the defense program and the employment problems that come with it. You and I, from different ends of the line, are concerned with the job of supplying workers to produce the machines and munitions of defense. We are at the same time equally interested in putting men and women to work because they need jobs. And we are fully aware that both for the sake of defense production and for the sake of the worker, we must see that the right man or woman gets to the job he or she knows how to do.

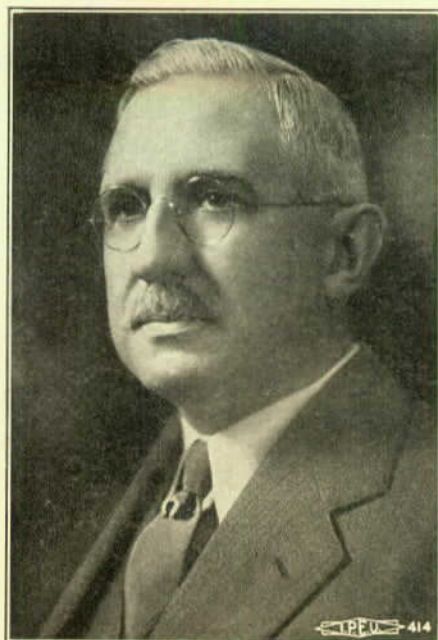
"The defense emergency, notwithstanding its job opportunities, has made this in some ways harder to accomplish than it was before. Therefore, I should like to solicit your continued cooperation in making the work of the United States Employment Service increasingly effective.

"The Employment Service has been used, especially since the beginning of the defense program, as never before. It has been used because it was vitally needed to carry out that program. But it has been used to its best advantage, also, because you, organized labor, have seen its value.

"Now, you know that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, last spring, practically took the ball away from us. You began setting up regional conferences and inviting us in. And we found you had a well-defined program which we could tie into at once—which, of course, we did.

"I need not recite to you the activities of those regional conferences of Electrical Workers, Employment Service men and defense council representatives. You set them up, at the cost of time and money to your organization, in order to establish the technique by which the government and your members could deal with the vast defense problems of labor supply. Your president—your president and not President Roosevelt—put it this way:

"The problem appears to reduce itself to a traffic problem, that is, a problem of routing and re-routing crews most economically. The success of this re-routing



G. M. BUGNIAZET
International Secretary

will depend upon a number of factors: (1) Accurate knowledge of when one defense job ends and another begins. (2) Full and free cooperation of local unions with the International Office of the union and the local officers of the United States Employment Service. (3) The adjustment of minor difficulties, like transportation from one job to another.

"The Social Security Board has been fortunate and happy in its relations with organized labor. In concrete practical assistance in the national defense problem of labor supply, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in particular has made an outstanding contribution.

"The Employment Service, through the 1,500 local offices of the State Employment Service which make up the nationwide network, has been placing workers this summer at the rate of more than half a million a month.

DISLOCATION OF WORKERS

"However, it still is true that we have to count our unemployed by the million. And now we have an entirely new kind of unemployment, priorities unemployment, caused by a shortage of materials for non-defense plants which use the same materials that are needed for defense work. But, for the most part, we hope this sort of unemployment will be only temporary.

"The government is combating this development in several ways—and I will not describe them to you at the moment. But we must not forget that in spite of the fact that we have large numbers of unemployed, and those numbers have increased because of the priorities unemployment, that there is a nationwide shortage in a large number of skilled occupations which are vital to our defense program.

"These shortages of skilled workers for critical defense occupations have been obscured by the unemployment that still

exists among the unskilled and semi-skilled. But let us make no mistake about it—shortages of skilled workers for essential defense occupations are already hampering defense production and will prove to be an increasingly serious obstacle to maximum production unless we act promptly and intelligently. Organized labor, employers and the government will need to join hands in facilitating the transfer of skilled workers from non-defense to defense jobs when the supply is insufficient to meet the total demand. One of the simplest and most effective ways to help relieve these shortages would be an agreement to give preference to defense employers in furnishing new workers for these critical defense occupations. I am sure we would all agree that it is highly desirable that the maximum utilization of skilled workers be achieved through voluntary and cooperative action rather than through government regulation. As President Wilson said during World War days when confronted with the problem of labor shortages, 'the highest and best form of efficiency is the spontaneous cooperation of a free people.'

"I presume it would be generally conceded that a nation-wide employment service performs an essential function in advancing the defense program. However, the need for a sound social security system as a basis for a total defense program is not so generally recognized."

Spencer Miller, Director of Workers Education:

"Then sometimes I think it important for us to remember this fact, that we are the custodians of a great tradition; we are members of a movement that has a great social ideology. And when at times we fall short of the traditions that we make and which have become a part of the pattern of our life, that we are the victims—perhaps, if you will; although I dislike to use that word—the victims of the high traditions that we have made. But it is more important that men should have high ideals and high traditions and sometimes fall in the pursuit of them than to have no such ideals and no such traditions.

TRADITIONS AND DEEDS

"So I would merely add this word this afternoon in connection with the task that is before you, and as an educator I would say to the men and women of labor in this country that a part of the task which is yours and mine, it seems to me, is the recognition in this country of not only what is a part of and the character of our great tradition in our movement, but the duty which devolves upon us, upon all of us, to present to the public, to the students in our schools and colleges and universities, the 30 millions who are in the public schools of America, something of our story and something of our achievements.

"But there is another aspect of the common life in which it seems to me

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"ALL NORTH AMERICA"

Was at Paulsen Dinner

EVERY section of the union movement in North America was represented by guests at the dinner held in honor of Charles M. Paulsen, new chairman of the international executive council and president of Local Union No. B-134, Chicago. The scene was the Stevens Hotel. The date was the night of October 25. The long program of varied activities, including presentation of gifts to Mr. and Mrs. Paulsen, testimonial speeches, floor show and dancing, went off without a ripple of friction. Souvenir programs of unusual distinction, carrying a good halftone of Mr. Paulsen and the union label in colors, and the text of the booklet presented to Mr. Paulsen as a souvenir gift, will become prize memorabilia in the archives of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

VETERANS OF I. B. E. W.

Dan A. Manning, Local Union No. B-9, acted as toastmaster. Speakers were Ed J. Brown, G. M. Bugniazet, D. W. Tracy, M. J. Boyle, Michael J. Kennedy, P. F. Sullivan, Sam Guy and William McGin-

Pre-convention banquet to honor one unionist's half-century of service notable affair

neas. Besides the speakers, at the speakers' table were the following: William A. Hogan, Joseph Keenan, J. J. Duffy, Oscar R. Seeger, Thomas J. O'Brien, Joseph S. McDonagh, Robert O. Dilworth, Bill Ryan, Frank E. Doyle, Thomas J. Murray, F. A. Drullard, John H. Murphy, Newton Mosser, A. L. Wegener, E. D. Bieretz, M. H. Hedges, J. F. Schilt, Edward W. Fay, J. W. Collins and Harold W. Maher.

The banquet committee was as follows: Dan Manning, chairman; Harold W. Maher, secretary; Edward W. Fay, treasurer; Arthur Bennett, M. J. Boyle, Ed J. Brown, Ralph A. Brehman, Robert Brooks, G. M. Bugniazet, E. D. Bieretz, William F. Cleary, J. W. Collins, Charles H. Coutis, Roy F. Cummins, John J. Daly, Fred A. Drullard, J. J. Duffy, Fred H. Dabbert, George F. Doyle, Robert R. Don-



CHARLES M. PAULSEN

nally, Frank E. Doyle, Emmett J. Duffy, Rex Fransway, Joseph Flynn, Sam Guy, Ainsley A. Gray, Ed J. Gaul, Harry J. Hughes, William A. Hogan, M. H. Hedges, Ward E. Hanagin, Phil Hogan, Al Speede, Martin J. Healy, Carl H. Hendricks, E. H. Herzberg, William A. Jackson, Elmer A. Johnson, and Joseph D. Keenan.

SYMBOL OF AFFECTION

All the speakers paid tribute to Mr. Paulsen's loyalty, sagacity and congeniality of spirit. A beautiful ceremony formed the central part of the program when two messengers conducted Mrs. Paulsen to the speakers' table and place was given to her for her care and loyalty to Mr. Paulsen. Gifts were presented. The banquet hall was beautifully decorated with American flags and an orchestra played. The souvenir booklet presented to Mr. Paulsen by Mr. Bugniazet was described as the "Story of a Union Man, a Half Century of Devoted Service in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers." The booklet, only one copy of which is in existence, is composed of heavy parchment of illuminated colored type, hand-embossed between red morocco covers. This booklet closed with this dedication:

PATRIARCH

Like a tall tree on a mountain side, visible for miles, by which travelers guide their way through wilderness and morass.

So Charlie has been to this Brotherhood.

No one is more beloved. From Alaska and Hawaii to the Panama Canal, and from the Panama Canal to Maine and Hudson Bay, Charlie is known, revered, and honored.

A tribal leader, a wise counsellor, a self-erasing cooperator, he is indeed patriarch, with all that implies, in leadership, affection and sagacious statesmanship.

Saga of Lineman Charles

One day, upon the pole, he thought,
"We'll build a union compact and taut."

There, as he poised on western hooks,
"The union will be the curse of crooks."

There, as he tied the fiftieth wire,
"It'll be for men who never tire,

"Of building craft so square and true
"The old becomes as good as new."

There, as he rode the wind-blown arm,
"The union will shield from every harm."

There, as he drifted down the pole,
"The union will even feed the soul."

This was the dream of Lineman Charles.
He never dealt in petty quarrels.

He never dealt in double deals,
He hated scabs, and he hated heels.

He walked the line straight and new.
He built and built the union true.

What Washington was, it's understood
Charlie is to the Brotherhood.



SEATTLE ILLUMINATED

Measuring Techniques of SEATTLE BLACKOUT

By M. T. CRAWFORD, Puget Sound Power and Light Company

ON the evening of March 7, 1941, a complete blackout was staged in the city of Seattle, and a few notes on the electrical angle of the situation may be of interest.

The electric energy for street lighting, traffic lights, fire alarm signal system and all municipal buildings in Seattle is supplied by the Municipal Light & Power Plant. The balance, consisting of commercial, residential, industrial and trolley system load, is divided between the municipal plant and the Puget Sound Power & Light Company.

The city opened switches on all street lighting circuits at the substations at which they originated during the period of the blackout, and they also opened the circuits supplying the traffic lights. A considerable number of traffic lights, however, are supplied from the regular distribution system and it was necessary to send men out to operate these lights by hand. The power company supplies street lighting in a few private residential park areas and men were sent out to extinguish these lights during the blackout period. Both systems have a few tall steel tower lines crossing navigable waterways in the city, with aircraft warning lights on the top of the tower. For reasons of safety in connection with flights of military observation planes during the blackout, it was decided to leave these lights burning.

JOHN CITIZEN OUTS LIGHTS

The switching off and on of lights in homes, factories and office buildings was accomplished by citizens, individually, as

Citizens took part
in demonstrations. Considered
success

a matter of voluntary cooperation, at the mayor's request. A committee of citizens perfected an extensive organization of air raid wardens, which covered the entire city thoroughly and quickly, checked up

on all telephone reports of individual lights inadvertently left burning, and succeeded in making the blackout a highly successful undertaking.

All street cars, trolley buses and automobiles were stopped and their lights switched off during the blackout period. The Boeing Aircraft plant, located principally outside the city limits, and one large shipyard which was working under pressure with defense orders were exempted from the necessity of blacking out.

The effect of the electric load on the two utility systems was very marked. The blackout period was from 10:40 to 10:55 p. m., and at this hour the total electric load in the city was, as usual, being rapidly reduced due to the settling down of the city's activities for the night. The sum of the two utility systems' load probably did not exceed 100,000 kw. at this hour. During the blackout period there was a drop of approximately 40 to 45 per cent, possibly 47,000 kw. As soon as the blackout period was over and the lights turned on again, the load on the power systems returned quickly to normal.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED

The power company took a number of precautions against the possibility that the switching off and on again of this large amount of load might result in blown fuses on customers' premises, or faulty operation of voltage regulators or other equipment at a number of automatic substations on the distribution system. A force of service men was on duty in readiness to answer calls, and a number of traveling operators were sent out to man automatic substations and stand by in case of trouble. No unusual trouble was experienced, however, and these men were used to cooperate with citizens' committees in extinguishing flood lights and other outside lighting.

It may also be of interest to note that very similar experiences were encountered

(Continued on page 618)



BREMERTON SHIP YARDS NEAR SEATTLE

TWO bills vitally affecting the future of the Pacific Northwest have been introduced in Congress. Both bills would set up a permanent Columbia Power Authority to replace the present temporary agency operating Bonneville and Grand Coulee electric systems. Both bills provide machinery for acquisition of privately owned electric utilities by the Authority, and resale to cities and P. U. D.'s of the distribution systems so acquired.

But these bills differ otherwise on seven important principles and on many details. One of these bills was drafted wholly by the Interior Department with certain revisions suggested by Senator Bone. The other, known as S. 1852, was drafted by Senator Bone with the aid of Congressman Martin Smith, other members of the state's congressional delegation, officers of the Interior and Treasury Departments, representatives of the Federal Power Commission, and representatives of labor and other organizations. This is the Bone-Smith bill.

While Mr. Ickes in speeches in the Northwest has conveyed the impression that the issue raised by the two bills is whether one man or three men shall run the Authority, that is relatively a minor issue, although not without importance. Here are the real issues:

SEVEN REAL ISSUES

1. Shall the Authority be plunged into politics by being made a mere arm of a political bureau, the Department of Interior; or be a non-political independent agency?

2. Shall the Authority be run by an official 3,000 miles away in Washington, D. C.; or be operated by a fully responsible board residing in the region of operation?

3. Shall the Authority be allowed to exercise arbitrary and dictatorial control over municipalities with which it does business; or shall the Authority be restricted by law to permit a large measure of local autonomy to cities, towns and public utility districts in operation of their plants?

4. Shall employees of Columbia Power Authority be denied rights important to labor and enjoyed by employees of private business and by employees of T. V. A.; or shall the Authority be required by law to bargain collectively with its employees?

5. Shall the administrator of Columbia Power Authority be appointed by the Secretary of Interior without notice and without possibility of appeal or hearing; or shall a board or single administrator be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate after public hearings?

6. Shall we rely on the vague hope that future Congresses will appropriate to develop the Columbia Basin Irrigation project; or shall adequate and definite provision for construction of the project be made now?

7. Shall the Authority be so surrounded with bureaucratic routine and red tape that it will take weeks to accomplish what ought to be done in days; or shall

SENATOR BONE *Explains* *His* BONNEVILLE ACT

By the HONORABLE HOMER T. BONE, U. S. Senator, Washington

Stresses fundamental issues between himself and U. S. Department of Interior

the agency be set up like a modern streamlined private business?

ICKES BILL CALLED UNSOUND

The Ickes bill places the Columbia Power Authority in politics and would permit any Secretary of Interior to change without notice the policies and high administrative personnel of the Authority. The present or any future Secretary could appoint an administrator without Senate confirmation or even a public hearing. It would be possible in the future to have an administrator appointed who is opposed to the principles and practice of operating public power agencies. In other words, the Secretary of Interior would be the real administrator, and every time the national administration changed or a new Secretary was appointed, the Columbia Power Authority would be in jeopardy.

On the other hand, the Bone-Smith bill provides for operation along the lines of TVA. The President would appoint a

board of three, subject to Senate confirmation. If there were any doubt about the character and qualifications of a nominee, he could be searchingly examined at a public hearing. The board members would serve for nine years, one member's term expiring every three years, thus assuring continuity of policies that fit our Northwest needs.

The Ickes bill is impractical in that it proposes to operate a vast business enterprise from 3,000 miles away. It can't be done efficiently. Dr. Paul J. Raver, now administrator, could do a better job if he were left free to work out his problems without being checked by Interior Department officials who know little about the technical problems on which they pass judgment.

FOR LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. Ickes has declared that his bill provides for quick-on-the-trigger administration, while the Bone-Smith bill provides for a debating society to run the Authority. The fact is the Ickes bill provides for four administrators, one above the other, permitting endless appeals on up the line. The administrator at Portland would be subject to the rulings of an assistant to the Secretary of Interior,

(Continued on page 624)



GREAT POWER DEVELOPMENT AT BONNEVILLE

I. L. O. Opens Way to Post-War World

ON October 27 at Columbia University, New York City, was convened the International Labor Conference. Though the world is convulsed by war, representatives of 33 nations gathered on United States soil to discuss problems which mightily concern democratic nations in the present and, perhaps, more vitally, in the future. This year's conference undoubtedly opens the way for consideration of post-war problems.

Delegates from South American countries, delegates from many of the subjugated countries of Europe, delegates from the Dominions and the Commonwealth of Great Britain, delegates from China, delegates from the United States were all in attendance. The importance of this year's conference is indicated by the presence

Representatives of
27 democratic nations gather
in New York in midst of war's
alarms

of many officials of cabinet rank. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles were the government delegates of the United States. Robert J. Watt represented American labor, and Henry I. Harriman, American employers. Other labor men in attendance were George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks; George Meany, secretary of the American Federation of Labor; Clinton Golden of the

Steel Workers Union, and Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union.

DEFENSE DICTATES COOPERATION

Of primary importance on the agenda of this year's conference was a report by the International Labor Office on "Collaboration Between the Public Authorities, Workers' Organizations and Employers' Organizations." Thus the International Labor Conference swings full circle back to the original ideas as promulgated by Samuel Gompers. This subject had been selected for the 1940 International Labor Conference which was postponed because of the war situation. It has since acquired increasing importance in view of the far-reaching measures which have been taken in various countries to unite labor and management in the execution of national defense policies. The International Labor Organization is the only official international body on which workers, employers and governments are represented.

One of the most important elements in the defense of the democratic way of life against the reaction of dictatorship—the integration of production through the cooperation of workers, employers, and government authorities—is the subject of a current International Labor Office study entitled "Wartime Developments in Government - Employer - Worker Collaboration." This report, a supplement to a previous one on the same subject, was prepared by the staff of the International Labor Office as a basis for discussion by the forthcoming International Labor Conference. Together with a report on post-war reconstruction by Edward J. Phelan, the acting director of the office, it constitutes the agenda for the meeting which will be held at Columbia University in New York City beginning on October 27 and lasting about 10 days.

TO COMBAT "IMMENSE STRAINS"

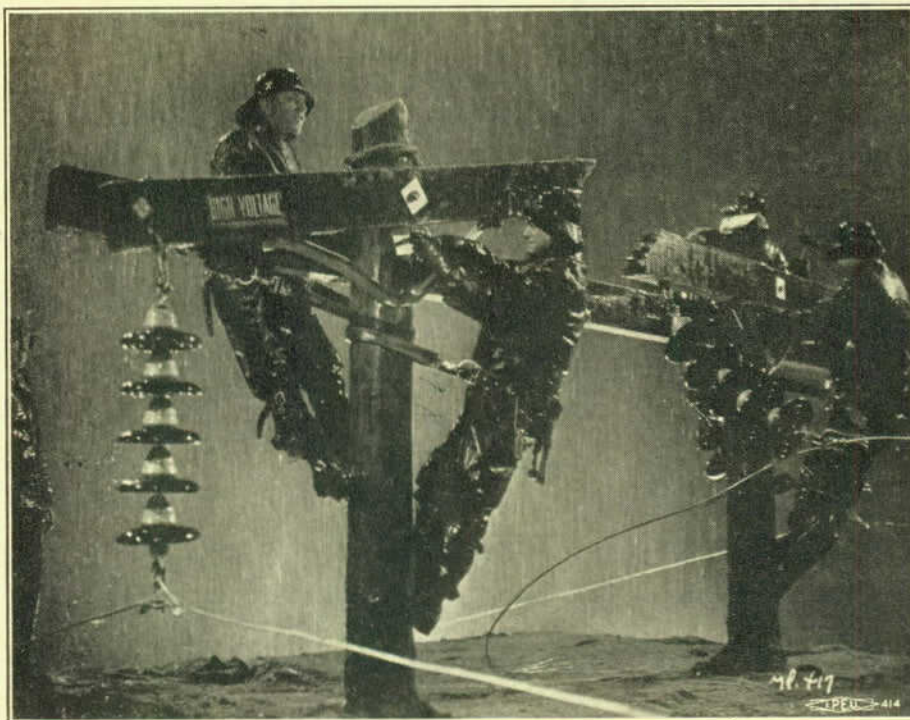
The study on collaboration notes the grave issues facing present-day democracies, and it states: "On the successful development of collaboration between the organized representatives of the employers and workers among themselves and with the institutions of the modern state depends in very large measure the future of democracy. It is, indeed, an extension of the application of democratic principles and methods from the political into the social and economic life of nations which is a vital condition of the continued existence of political democracy. No democratic state, however firmly rooted its democratic institutions, is exempt from the dangers of social and economic strife, particularly in the present emergency, which subjects the whole national structure to such immense strains. The development of collaboration is therefore an indispensable condition of the continued existence of the democratic way of life."

The term "collaboration" as defined in the study means the "free, confident, and organized cooperation of employers and workers with each other and with the public authorities for the determination



Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, at former meeting of International Labor Conference, talking to Carter Goodrich, member of governing body. Robert Watt, labor delegate, in background.

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—Courtesy Warner Brothers.

In the midst of storm and disaster, sailors of sky on duty

I. B. E. W. BUTTON *Bows* in EXCITING MOVIE

"Manpower,"
crackling melodrama depicts
lineman's life

THE lineman, that old hero who gets so many poems written about him in the columns of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL, is back in the movies again. "Manpower," with Edward Robinson, George Raft and Marlene Dietrich, is packing them in theaters all over the country. The every-day job of keeping transmission lines clear in the midst of storm continues to be a "romance" to young America.

The thousands who throng the theaters to see this occupational, documentary film do not recognize the symbols of the union appearing in this melodrama of melodramas. In the authentic costumes worn by the linemen in this film the union button on caps makes an effective touch. The trucks used in this movie carry the label "Power and Light Department" and apparently were borrowed from the Los Angeles municipal plant for this very purpose—a plant that has been unionized for 20 years and carries on good relations with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The talk in the locker rooms is vivid and authentic and will be easily recognized by linemen everywhere

as a good imitation of the line that linemen string with words.

UNION MEMBERS IN FILM

Great transmission towers against the thunderous background of storm and flood loom large in this movie. No doubt members of this union who are real linemen and have steady jobs in the studios of Hollywood, or work for power companies, made themselves a nice little piece of cash as extras and as substitutes in the thrilling scenes of "Manpower."

To test out the authenticity of this thriller, a staff member of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL attended "Manpower" in company with a group of old-time linemen. Apparently the illusion was complete inasmuch as the staff member heard no criticisms of the way the play was mounted. It appears to be a good Hollywood job.

Some years ago "Slim," a novel by William Wister Haines, was committed to the films. This movie also depicted the lineman's trade and appeared to have more than usual popularity throughout the country. We think "Manpower" is a better dramatic job. It has more narrative power and captures the racy talk of the linemen more naturally, and it pleases us as a record of real unionists at work. Alan Hale and Frank McHugh are two hardboiled sailors of the sky. They give as good characterizations as they have ever portrayed, keep the audience in stitches and can well pass for authentic masters of the western hooks.

STORM SCENE IS CLIMAX

The story revolves around Edward Robinson, a good lineman and a good

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—Courtesy Warner Brothers.

Off to shoot trouble. With buttons on cap, Hale, Robinson, McHugh and Raft simulate union linemen.



G. E. KIMBALL

A YEAR ago the possibility of war or of serious disturbances in our international relations seemed quite remote. It is true that at that time a large part of the British army in France and Belgium had just made a miraculous escape across the English Channel and that the mechanized forces of the aggressors were blasting and devastating the smaller countries of western Europe. But here in America this all seemed far away. In the excitement of our presidential election and other local political battles war overseas did not then impress us as being of grave concern to America.

Since then, however, much water has gone over the dam. The picture has changed completely and this great country of ours, which we all thought so secure in its natural isolation, is now facing a grave possibility of war. Hundreds of thousands of young men in all walks of life have been called into military service and other thousands are now employed in industries manufacturing munitions and supplies of war for our own national defense and for the security of all democracies.

On the Pacific Coast, the Great Lakes, the Atlantic Seaboard, the Gulf Coast, and even on our inland waterways, we find new shipyards, dry docks and marine railways for building and repairing ships of all types to replace those that have been damaged or destroyed. With recently perfected methods for handling, cutting and welding steel, it is now possible to build and launch great ships within a few weeks after their keels have been laid, where formerly several months or a year were required to drill and punch the steel and build a riveted ship. Electrical power and equipment make it possible.

AIRCRAFT'S UP-CURVE

Great areas of land have been cleared and converted into flying fields and aircraft manufacturing plants. Pacific Coast aircraft manufacturers turned out more than a quarter of a billion dollars' worth of airplanes, mostly military craft for the

ELECTRICAL Industry Gets Suggestions for DEFENSE

By G. E. Kimball, President, International Association of Electrical Inspectors

What contractors and inspectors may do to make lighting systems respond to emergency function

United States and Great Britain, during the first six months of 1941. This is about 25 per cent more than were produced in all of 1940 and more than double the 1939 production.

With production curving steadily upward, indications now are that output for the first half of this year will be nearly doubled in the final six months. A production pace of \$75 million or better monthly is expected by the closing months of the year for the eight Pacific Coast units—Boeing, Consolidated, Douglas, Lockheed-Vega, North American, Ryan, and Vultee. Electrical power by the hundreds of thousands of kilowatt hours is used in every step of manufacture.

Fifty years ago commercial application of electrical energy was something practically unknown. Today it provides the motive power and energy for thousands of uses. As electrical inspectors we are familiar with its varied applications and uses and with its distribution and utilization in conformity with accepted safe practices. Now, more than ever, it is necessary that we supervise and direct the installation and connection of the conductors and equipment so that the service provided will be safe, continuous

and uninterrupted. In this present emergency of national defense our responsibility is greater than ever before.

SAFETY CONSERVES MAN POWER

In this new order of things we have become conservationists. We are conserving man power by providing protection from electrical injuries. We are conserving eyesight by insisting on correct and adequate illumination. We are conserving time and material by the proper application of electrical power. We are conserving harmonious industrial relations by our friendly personal contact with the employees of the public utilities, the management of the defense industries, and with electrical contractors and wiremen. We are all cooperating for one purpose, the defense of our right to continue unmolested in the American way of living.

We have all heard about some of the thousand and one plans which have been adopted by electrical utilities and by telephone, telegraph and radio communication companies to provide continuous and uninterrupted power and communication service in the event of disaster. Every possible emergency is being considered. Employees are being trained and instructed in where to go and what to do under any and all circumstances. Everyone will know in advance what is expected of him so that if and when an emergency arises, confusion and disorder will be reduced to the minimum.

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Municipal Building, Brooklyn Bridge, U. S. ship Pensacola, New York City.

Electrical INSPECTOR Can Greatly Aid DEFENSE

By JAMES D. LYNETT, Supervising Chief Inspector, Division of Interior Electrical Inspection, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, City of New York

James D. Lynett is a national leader in civic affairs of the United States. As president of the eastern section of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, he gave this address recently in Washington, D. C. He is chairman of the panel for the U. S. Conference of Mayors, who sit on the Electrical Committee.

It has been an honor and a great privilege to have served you as president of the eastern section, and if time permitted I would like to review the accomplishments of the eastern section for the past year and some of the ground work which has been laid for the incoming officers, but such a report would consume too much time. However, I would like to mention the fact that the membership has greatly increased and that the various chapters throughout our section have been doing excellent work, and from the reports I have received the chapter meetings have been well attended and a great deal of interest is being shown in code discussions and inspectors' problems. The inspectors, as well as others in the electrical industry, who attend these meetings benefit greatly by receiving a clearer understanding of interpretations of code rulings, and at the same time the general public is benefited by this work.

PROGRAM STREAMLINED

No doubt you have noticed that the committee has arranged an entirely new setup for the program this year—different from previous years. In the past it has been the custom for each article chairman to read his report from the floor. No doubt you will agree that this has consumed a great deal of time and becomes very tiresome, and I dare say a lack of interest was shown by many of our members. This year we are not following the old custom and you will find the article committees' reports and recommendations printed in the back of the program, which will be open for discussion during this annual meeting. A greater part of the sessions this year will be devoted to hearing from prominent men in the electrical industry, open forum discussions of the code and problems confronting this inspector.

I would like to call your attention to page 5, section 5, of the tentative program, a copy of which was mailed to you a week ago, reading "As We Go Forward," by President James D. Lynett." When I read that caption I was at a loss to understand its meaning and I could see

Inspectors guard
against hoarding of materials,
bad wiring and fires

the eastern section "passing me by as I was standing on the curb." I inquired of Secretary Squires just what the expression "As We Go Forward" meant, as I did not know I was being passed by or that I was being given the "Navy farewell." From the expression on some of your faces, and the laughter, I take it some of you have served in the United States Navy and are familiar with this expression. Secretary Squires kindly changed the final program to read "Presidential Address," instead of "As We Go Forward."

I think it is in order that I should say a few words on this "going forward." There is no doubt in my mind that we, as electrical inspectors, have gone forward and will continue going forward—facts and the record show that we are. The inspectors throughout the country are better organized; pay closer attention to enforcement of the code, its interpretations, and particularly standards, which we are very much interested in. We are interested in good standards—we are interested in who draws up the standards and believe we should have a voice in this important work, which is so vital to the public's interest. I think the inspectional divisions, of all types and classes of electrical inspectors, are doing a better job. As I stated before, they are better organized and we hope to attain a still higher point of efficiency. No matter how good we think we are, we can all be a little better. I think that is essential and would say that is "going forward."

MAYORS' CONFERENCE INTEREST

Bulletin 41, Section 71, dated July 22, 1941, of the National Fire Protection Association, outlines a new setup—that is, the membership of those who are serving, or will serve, on the various article committees of the Electrical Committee, N. F. P. A., for 1941. This assignment is very interesting from the inspectors' viewpoint, and for the benefit of those who may not know, I call your attention to the fact that the Electrical Committee of the United States Conference of Mayors now has a representative on each and every article committee of the Electrical Committee of the National Fire Protection Association and three of their members are chairmen of one or more ar-



JAMES D. LYNETT

ticle committees. I think that can be put down on the record under the heading "going forward." All of the members of the United States Conference of Mayors' group have been members of the International Association Electrical Inspectors for many years and some are officers or past officers of this association. The National Fire Protection Association has seen fit to recognize the inspectors in selecting them as members to serve on the Electrical Committee, this year more than in the previous years. It is interesting to note the number of electrical inspectors now serving on the Electrical Committee of the National Fire Protection Association. I have been a member of this committee since 1934 and have been reviewing its work and watched it carefully for approximately 30 years, and at no time that I can recall have the electrical inspectors had the representation on the Electrical Committee of the National Fire Protection Association that they have today. I again say, gentlemen, this is "going forward" as far as the electrical inspectors are concerned and what they represent.

The electrical inspectors are trained and experienced men and are a part of the electrical industry, and they hope to do a good job on this committee work now that they have been given the opportunity. No doubt they will receive plenty of criticism, as they have in the past, but the electrical inspectors will always welcome constructive criticism. Very few people will agree with everything they say or do. However, the only man who cannot be criticized is the man who never did anything in his life and never opened his mouth.

PRIORITIES AND SUBSTITUTIONS

I think I have said enough regarding this "going forward" business, and now let us take the other point of view. Today the country is in a position which is quite

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PAGE RONALD COLMAN

Casey Steals His Stuff

By SHAPPPPIE

SHE fastened the mask on. It was a narrow velvet strip across my face through which my eyes looked but the most of the lower part of my face was still visible. I was much flattered by what I saw in the mirror.

"Madam," I said, as I raised my cocked hat, placed my hand on my heart and put all my dignity into a low bow. "Madam! now that you have covered up my auburn ringlets and most of my face, I feel quite capable of maintaining the dignity and honor of the Marquis."

"Bravo," said Madame, clapping her hands. "I am certainly pleased at your admirable representation of the Marquis and I am quite satisfied that your association with the Marchioness will not be lacking in that fine sense of respect to which, in her station in life, she is entitled."

"Madam," I said, "it was my good fortune at home to have as an instructor one of the leading teachers of a London University, though I was not aware of it at the time. Under him, I read many books of the period 'when knighthood was in flower,' and of the magnificence of the court proceedings and dances which then prevailed."

MYSTERIOUS LADY

"It is certainly gratifying, Mr. O'Grady," said Madame, "that you are so admirably fitted to carry out the difficult part to which we have assigned you. The guests will soon be arriving, so come with me to our parlor, where the Marchioness de Rochambeau awaits you, and you can get acquainted and arrange your program for the evening. In the meantime Rose, Marie and I will be very busy getting the hall ready and the refreshments arranged in the side room."

I followed Madame downstairs and, as we entered the parlor, a tall, fine-looking young lady arose from her chair and came to meet us.

"The Marchioness, my lord," said Madame. I sank down gracefully on one knee, doffed my cocked hat and just touched with my lips the slim, white fingers of the hand she extended to me.

"Arise, my lord, and be seated," she said, as Madame departed. We took our seats on a long antique settee. She bore

Disguised
as a Marquis he waves a wicked
palm

that undefinable air of good breeding which stamped her as a lady to the manner born. She was attired in a long, black, full-skirted velvet dress, gathered in at her slim waist by a gold-hued metal girdle. High white ruffles around her neck made a fine setting for her clear rose-tinted complexion, which was further accentuated by her black velvet mask. Her dark fluffy hair glittered with a sprinkling of gilt powder and was held in place by a gleaming silver tiara. I thought I detected a mischievous twinkle in her eyes as she said:

"My lord, you and I are fated this night to delight the heart of Madame by a life-like presentation of her ancestors, the Marquis and Marchioness de Rochambeau."

"My lady," said I, "Madame's ancestress would be thrilled if she could but glimpse the beauty and charm of the lady who is to represent her as she appeared at court, and, as for me, words would fail to express my appreciation of the honor which has been conferred upon me in judging me worthy to be her partner."



"I am young, the world is large, and I have an insatiable curiosity to find out what is over the next hill."

"My lord," she said, "perhaps the good fortune is not all on your side. Methinks no lady in all the land ever had or will have a braver or a doughtier champion as her defender than I will have this night. Perchance if you were to remove your peruke for a moment your appearance might strongly resemble that of the valiant Red Knight who entered the lists of the tournament and, in single combat, slew the terrible Black Dragon who has been terrorizing the Knights of the Glittering Axe and Peavie. According to your squire, Sir Jules LaFlamme, you both witnessed that thrilling battle. Does your version of the encounter agree with that of the worthy scribe who reported it as one of the most notable feats he ever witnessed?"

KNIGHT AND DRAGON

"Not at all, my lady. My understanding of the affair is that this gentleman with the saintly halo around his head was so bullied and threatened by his rude companions that, in a moment of panic, he acceded to their insistent demands that he enter the lists and do battle with this man-eating Black Dragon. When the fatal moment for his appearance arrived, it was with a wildly-beating heart that he climbed up into the blood-stained arena, 'round which ropes had been placed to keep him from fleeing away. As he looked around on the serried rows of spectators, who stared up at him on every side, he could detect no signs of pity for him—he was just another human sacrifice flung to the Black Dragon. When he caught the malignant gaze of the Black Dragon staring at him his blood turned to water and in the combat that followed he was wellnigh rendered helpless by the fierce onslaughts of the Black Dragon."

"Just as he was about to receive the coup de grace, in frantic terror he lashed out blindly with his right hand and, by one of the most amazing strokes of good fortune ever known, this wild blow caught the Black Dragon fairly in one of his flame-shooting eyes and so incapacitated him that the Red Knight plucked up courage and speedily rendered the Black Dragon hors de combat."

"My, oh, my!" said my lady with a silvery laugh, "and you witnessed this knightly contest from a ringside seat?"

"I was so fortunate, my lady."

SECRET SURMISED

"Prithee, my lord, might I humbly venture to inquire as to the exact location of that seat? Was it on the inside or the outside of the ring?"

"To tell the truth, my lady, I only occupied it at fleeting intervals and, in the excitement of the melee, the latitude and longitude of it has completely escaped my memory."

"How strange," said my lady. "I suppose that, after this

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RED CROSS *Takes*

On New Meaning

THIS year's Red Cross membership campaign is the most important since 1918. Because of the great expansion of the organization's services, occasioned by national defense, the present membership of 9,190,000 adults must be increased by millions in order to carry the additional burdens involved.

Approach of the annual Red Cross Roll Call, which continues from November 11 to November 30, raises the question in the minds of many: What can I do to help?

In actuality, there are at least three ways in which individuals and organizations can be of material help. First, when the Roll Call begins each person can join the ranks of the local Red Cross Chapter. Second, each individual can urge all fellow workers and friends to follow a similar course. Third, once all employees of a business establishment have joined, the organization should display prominently the special window sticker which carries the legend under the symbolic cross: "We Belong 100 Per Cent Strong."

Stores and other establishments may further help by displaying the striking and colorful special window cards. One shows the Red Cross nurse and banner with a background of the American Flag and troops, the other pictures the nurse marching arm-in-arm with members of the armed services. Both illustrate the close association between the Red Cross and the men in uniform.

WHAT RED CROSS DOES

The support of all Americans, expressed through membership in the Red Cross, will enable the organization to maintain and expand its many defense activities. Among these are:

Guarding the welfare of families of men in the armed service and of veterans, to see they are not in want or distress from any remediable cause.

Assistance of a non-military nature to service men in camps and hospitals by trained professional personnel.

Construction at a cost of \$1,250,000 of 62 Red Cross headquarters buildings at camps and naval stations throughout the country to enable the organization's representatives to increase the effectiveness of morale-building services which they provide to the men in uniform.

Equipping and staffing 67 recreational buildings now being erected by the War Department at camps in the United States, Alaska and Puerto Rico. Besides chairs, davenports, tables and other furniture, equipment will include motion picture projection machines and other recreational facilities.

Training 100,000 volunteer nurse's aides who, upon completion of an intensive seven-week course of preparation,

Historic organization with its great traditions of service widens its activities

will assist graduate nurses in hospitals, clinics and other public health agencies. This project is being undertaken in cooperation with the Office of Civilian Defense.

Production of a reserve stock of 40,000,000 surgical dressings for the United States Army.

BLOOD BANK DEPOSITS

Collection of blood from volunteer donors for the Army and Navy. This blood is being processed into plasma, in which form it can be stored indefinitely to be used for transfusions at a later period.

Formation and training of volunteer first aid detachments for emergency service in industrial plants, apartments and other establishments.

Teaching thousands of women and girls the elements of home nursing.

Supplying nurses to the Army, Navy and other government health agencies. Some 5,000 from the Red Cross nurses' reserve are already on duty, and others are being called as needed.

While these and other defense services are moving ahead rapidly, normal Red Cross work is being continued all along the home front. All Red Cross activities at home are supported from annual membership dues, and such voluntary contributions and gifts as may be received from time to time. The membership and cooperation of everyone is needed. Join a local Red Cross Chapter during the annual Roll Call!

* * *

Industrial First Aid Urged By Red Cross

Adequate preparation for an emergency is of vital importance in the present-day scheme of things. For proof of

this statement it is but necessary to point to our national defense activities.

The American Red Cross has long been an ardent believer in adequate preparation. Suiting action to its beliefs, it has for many years been giving all who were interested instruction in first aid to the injured, swimming and diving, water safety and rescue methods, home nursing and other subjects.

Those who have successfully completed these courses have found them to be of invaluable assistance in time of emergency. Today they are apt to prove of even greater value, if that were possible.

As a matter of fact, first aid in industry has long been what might be termed a pet subject with the American Red Cross. When the organization first began teaching the principles of giving emergency care to the injured back in 1910, first one, then two other railroad cars were equipped as first aid classrooms and sent with competent staffs from one industrial center to another to give instruction in first aid.

Since that time, more than 3,000,000 persons have successfully completed Red Cross first aid courses. These people have been representative of every walk of life.

Many people are apt to think that because they are within easy reach of a telephone by which they may summon medical help, a knowledge of first aid is unnecessary. Unfortunately, accidents have a fiendish way of striking at times and in places where medical help is not always available. Speed in dealing with injuries is frequently vital. Even in normal times thousands of lives ebb away while people stand by helplessly waiting for the doctor to come.

But today there are two further contingencies we must face. In this national defense crisis, with the large concentration of men in camps and industries, there may be a shortage of readily available medical help in many communities and there is likely to be an increase in accidents.

In keeping with its traditional policy of preparing for emergency, the American Red Cross has already faced that situation. For many months past it has been urging that in every community there should be a greatly increased enrollment of men and women, boys and girls, in first aid classes. These courses, carefully worked out on the basis of Red Cross experience over more than 30 years, are so streamlined that in 20 hours of lecture and practice anyone can learn the basic principles of first aid.

There is a man in Wisconsin today who is thankful that trained first aiders happened along the highway in time to save him from well-meaning but blundering passers-by.

The man was seriously injured in an automobile wreck. He was unconscious, suffering, as it was later learned, from concussion of the brain and intercranial hemorrhage. Passers-by were getting ready to carry him to the hospital in one of their own cars. A telephone lineman happened along. Showing his Red Cross credentials, he insisted that the patient be left lying where he was until a physi-

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JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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No. 11

A. F. of L. Goes Forward The sixty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which closed recently did not give the enemies of labor much comfort. This great assembly of American working men heard reports that indicated that the Federation had the largest membership in its history. Moreover, there was every indication that the Federation had more prestige and more public respect than at any time in its long existence.

Despite the efforts of calumniators to discredit this workingmen's organization as an irresponsible group interested only in materialistic ends, led by corrupt and inefficient leaders, the Federation has grown, has prospered and has won new respect from millions of American citizens.

The pronouncements of this body on questions of defense, foreign policy, communism, were read with new faith in American institutions by all Americans. For years the report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has been regarded as an economic document of importance. This year the carefully prepared report is even more significant. It touches a myriad of public problems with intelligence and tact. It becomes an economic history of labor during the preceding year. Take, for example, the pronouncement of 1941 on wages:

"Wage earners base their demand for increased wages upon a justified claim to share in increased productivity and increased income which has been created by the production expansion developments arising out of the application of the defense program. Increasing productivity, savings in production costs, reduced unit selling costs, economies which accompany expanding production all along the line have made it possible in general to pay higher wages without reducing industrial profits."

This statement is accompanied by a chart indicating that production per man hour had increased 43.1 per cent while labor cost per unit had decreased 6.5 per cent.

The report goes on to say that after the present conflict is ended, the application of the principle of the shorter work day must be applied.

"We can not escape the consequences of post-war conditions. We must plan for the inevitable. We must face the stern facts now. We can not find work for the increasing millions of men and women who are able, ready and willing to work during normal periods upon the basis of a long work day and long work week. We can provide work opportunities for increasing millions through the application of the shorter work day and shorter work week."

The report of the executive council is a document of real social significance. It can well be read by every citizen of the United States with profit.

World Conference

In the midst of a war-torn world there is occasion for hope when the International Labor Conference meets this month in New York City with representatives from 27 nations. The International Labor Conference, be it remembered, developed out of the last World War and was a brainchild of Samuel Gompers, American labor leader, and it was based on the framework best known in the United States as a tripartite cooperation between government, employers and labor unions. It has met every year since its first meeting in the United States in 1919, save one, and it has manifested vitality.

Its greatest function has been the setting up of labor standards for guidance of nations throughout the world and it is a fact that it has accomplished much through this simple means.

Driven out of Geneva, Switzerland, its permanent home, by the untoward events of war, it was transferred to Montreal and is now vitally convening a world conference, including refugee nations of Europe and the southern republics. China sends a delegation. Great good will come out of this conference. It will forward the principles of international cooperation between democratic countries, and it will lay the basis for the important peace negotiations that are destined to take effect when the present World War is over.

Dangerous Trend

Well, it has happened. Anti-union employers in one instance at least have worked out an arrangement with local draft boards whereby union leaders wishing to organize the plant are fired from their job and immediately placed into the Army. Local draft boards have been instructed from headquarters to exempt men who are engaged in necessary production operations. In this instance, this skilled worker believed that under the law the plant should be unionized, and engaged in union organization work. He was immediately fired by the management and the management notified the local draft board that the man was no longer exempt from Army service. The draft board immediately called him.

Thus, by subterfuge, the work-or-fight principle that the Army wishes to put into effect, and which apparently some industrialists wish to put into effect,

is utilized, made active and used to head off union organization activity. This is a dangerous trend.

Labor Supply Who is to direct the labor supply in this country in the present emergency? On the surface this appears to be a simple question with a simple answer. It is not so simple.

Behind the scenes in Washington a struggle is going forward over the question of the control of labor supply. It is apparent that the Army and Navy would be glad to control labor supply on a martial basis. This has been a tenet of the two departments of the government for many years, as revealed by the mobilization plan. However, there is no great sentiment outside the Army and Navy for such control simply because in a country like ours the American people like to have even an army bossed by civilians.

However, there is another group within the government which, it is now understood, is susceptible to the idea of taking over labor supply. This is a group of business men. They are supposed to be concerned with a question not germane to recruitment. They have built a separate organization throughout the United States and have built up a large structure led principally by prominent men in large industries. Just why this group should seek control of the labor supply, is not known, but they have already made some overtures to authorities in Washington for this prerogative.

The labor supply at the present time is largely in the control of the United States Employment Service under the Social Security Board. This is a community service and well administered. It has developed procedures that allow sound relations with trade unions. The U. S. Employment Service has made great advances in the last year, not only in union relations, but in the scientific handling of labor supply matters.

It is likely that there will be a show-down between these three groups in the future as to who shall recruit workers and remand workers to proper jobs.

The Currier Affair How far short the general public is of understanding the labor question is revealed by the misconceptions current about the Currier case. The facts in the case are simple. The Currier Lumber Company, Detroit, Mich., which has always been an anti-union firm, entered into a preliminary agreement with the CIO Construction Workers Organizing Committee. Thereupon it put in a bid for the erection of 300 pre-fabricated defense houses in Wayne, Mich., and proved to be the lowest bidder. This bid was disallowed by a ruling of Sidney Hillman, OPM administrator. Thereupon bitter and malicious complaints were leveled at OPM and the A. F. of L.

Here are facts that should be taken into consideration in this case:

1. There is a blanket agreement between agencies of the government and the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. governing defense projects.

2. The CIO Construction Workers Organizing Committee is not a union but a scab brokerage which undertakes to cut wages far below the scale of established wages and to secure workers wherever they may find them if they have secured some clandestine arrangement with an employer.

3. Bids are not awarded to the lowest bidder but to the lowest responsible bidder. Any employer who can not guarantee efficient labor and continuous good labor relations on the job is not a responsible bidder.

4. The awarding of this job to the Currier Lumber Company would precipitate a bitter fight in Wayne, Mich., between the CIO and A. F. of L.

Anti-labor critics have seized upon this instance for an attack upon the A. F. of L. as a monopoly and upon Sidney Hillman as a bad administrator. Mr. Hillman is charged with the problem of continuous production. In order to get continuous production a blanket agreement was entered into with the Building Trades unions, and this agreement to most people is a sacred thing which must be kept. Anti-labor critics do not believe the agreement should be kept, but believe that the anti-labor employers should deal with the anti-labor CIO union and precipitate continual trouble on the job.

Wants Monopoly Richard Gray, acting president, Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., has this to say about the Currier Lumber Company:

"The principal business of Mr. Currier as president of the Currier Company is finding a market for his building materials, and in order to do this he is endeavoring to take advantage of responsible building and construction contractors by submitting bids for defense projects, curtailing his jobbers' profit on the sale of building materials which the recognized responsible building and construction contractors would have to pay. In addition to the sale of building supply materials, Mr. Currier fabricates standard stock doors, window sash, etc., of which he has a large supply on hand which have already been manufactured, the manufacture of which was not subject to the wage rates as usually predetermined under the Davis-Bacon Act and which would apply to building contractors submitting bids on this job. The low wage rates paid in the manufacture of these and other products when used in the construction of the building, would permit Mr. Currier to create a monopoly for himself in the building industry or force all of his competitors to resort to the same methods in order to meet his competition. This in turn would destroy years of effort on the part of the organized building and construction trades workers by tearing down their accepted standards of wages and working conditions."



Woman's Work

—175—414



THE CONSUMER LOOKS AT INFLATION

By A WORKER'S WIFE

INFLATION is the creature of scarcity and fear. Those "in the know" can see a scarcity developing a long way off. Large purchasers are able to buy up large stocks. This helps to accelerate the shortage. Then when the commodity is not generally available they may charge "all the traffic will bear."

However, when prices on some commodities go up due to actual or impending shortages, prices of other commodities of which there is no shortage seize the opportunity to rise. This is called a rise "in sympathy." For the consumer, however, there's no sympathy; he has to pay the higher price or go without.

The consumer is in a nervous state of mind. He doesn't know whether to stock up with commodities or put his money in the bank to pay taxes. He doesn't know what his money is going to be worth six months from now. Or his insurance policies, or other investments accumulated through painful sacrifice.

The Congress is supposed to represent the people of the United States. Just as ordinary consumers who can be frightfully hit by inflation comprise the vast majority of those people.

Congress has been dilly-dallying with a price control bill. It has been making slow, slow progress. While they argue about it the price index, the cost of living index, are rising. He who has, gets; and he who hasn't much finds his purchasing power shrinking.

Impartial authorities say the way to stop inflation is to nip it in the bud. Once the mad rush is on it's as impossible to stop as an avalanche. Right now is the time for thorough cooperation between government, producers, and the buying public.

For years we have had the appalling paradox of scarcity in the midst of plenty—an over-abundance to produce coupled with under-ability to consume of many whose incomes were too low in relation to the price index. This has been made worse now because prices were allowed to rise. Labor, therefore, is stubbornly defending its right to negotiate for wage increases even after price stabilization shall be effected. In England wage rates are supplemented by a bonus based on cost of living increases, but workers are also free to negotiate when the wage for a particular type of work, or a particular locality, is considered out of line with wages generally.

American labor knows that if price controls are applied wage increases will be strongly resisted even though no controls are applied to wages. Yet labor

wants price controls, and quickly. Because with uncontrolled inflation everybody loses: the wage worker, the salaried worker, the farmer, the small business man, the old person on a pension—in short, all those who cannot quickly and ruthlessly grab a share of increased prices. Yet it is only economic justice that low-wage workers should have the right to win wage adjustments if they can. Remember that there is no scarcity of workers. Many plant shut-downs are taking place right now, and it will be some time before these displaced workers can be reemployed. And the great reservoir of unemployed is far from empty.

Let's look at some particulars of the situation. Do you remember the silk stocking rush last summer? Women were panicked with the fear there would be no more silk stockings. They pushed and trampled each other to snatch all the silk hosiery in stock in the stores. Some stocking manufacturers, and some stores, took advantage of the opportunity to raise prices.

And now? You can go into a store and buy all the silk hose you want, and take your time selecting them. The reputable trade-marked lines are maintaining their old prices. The rush was started by an abrupt announcement that there would be no more silk available for civilian needs. After the rush it was discovered that stocking manufacturers would be able to keep going for some time with the silk on hand, by mixing rayon with it. In the meantime it is becoming fashionable to wear cotton hose with informal clothes. If proper psychology is observed the transition may be made, if it becomes necessary, with a minimum of fuss. I am just recalling this to you to show you how easily people may be stampeded by fear—even when there is no real cause for it.

A government official, urging the passage of the price control bill, declared that retail food prices at present were low compared to future levels unless price control should be established, because wholesale prices had gone up faster than retail prices to the consumer. This was played up on the front pages of newspapers, and it must have given millions of consumers besides myself a ghastly vision.

But what you probably did not see, because it appeared in the financial section, was the news of the rapid FALLING of wholesale food prices—grain, cotton, cottonseed oil, butter, eggs and other foods. What goes up can come down, you know! The rise in wholesale prices was mainly a speculative bubble. There is no real

shortage of food in this country and everybody knows it—or should know it. We can feed ourselves and the British without exhausting our capacity. The larders are tremendously well stocked. And South America could send in millions of tons of foodstuffs if she were allowed to do it. So why did the prices go up?

Well, speculators in "futures" thought there would be no ceiling on food prices. The farm bloc in Congress was trying to get an exemption on farm products in the price-control bill. So prices skyrocketed even though there was no scarcity.

What made these prices fall? The speculators got scared. Here is what the Wall Street Journal, big financial newspaper, had to say about the cracking of these prices:

"News background for the selling, which reached avalanche proportions at times, included:

"1. Gathering war clouds in the Pacific and Russian military reverses.

"2. Indications of consumer resistance to higher prices.

"3. Fears of increased unemployment in the interim of gearing the nation's industry to a defense basis.

"4. Disagreement between farm leaders over price control policies."

* * *

Consumer shortages undoubtedly will develop in some lines of goods, particularly metals, which are due to basic shortages of raw materials needed for the defense program. Dislocations on the producing end are expected. Nevertheless, shortages should not excuse profiteering. In time America's great powers of productiveness and inventiveness will overcome most of these shortages through the use of substitute materials. The important thing now is to check the upward swirl of inflation. You can help to check it by resisting unjustified high prices.

It seems to me that what the consumer should do is to sit tight, growl loud, and refuse to pay. Shop around to find the stores which are giving the consumer a break. Utilize the lower priced foods and other goods. And use your political influence to insist that if we are going to have price control it should include all the necessities of life—food, clothing and shelter. It should also include the materials which go into defense production, for which we are all going to foot the bill. And as for wage control—NO! There is no control of profit and, after all, we all pay taxes.

Holiday Varieties

Tuck these into your recipe file for Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's to give variety to your holiday and day-after-holiday menus.

PUMPKIN CHIFFON PIE

(Makes two pies)

3 tablespoons	1 teaspoon ginger
gelatine	1 teaspoon
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water	cinnamon
6 eggs	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon
2 cups sugar	nutmeg
$2\frac{1}{2}$ cups strained	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cloves
pumpkin	1 cup whipping
1 cup milk	cream
1 teaspoon salt	

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes. Separate eggs and beat egg yolks. Then combine 1 cup of the sugar, the strained pumpkin, milk, salt and spices with the egg yolks and cook slowly, stirring constantly, until thickened. Remove from fire, add gelatine, and stir until dissolved. Cool. When mixture begins to thicken, stir in the remaining cup of sugar and fold in the beaten egg whites. Pour filling into baked pastry shell and chill in refrigerator until set. Before serving, decorate pies with whipped cream. Gingersnap pie crust may be used instead of pastry and adds to flavor of the pie.

* * *

PUMPKIN ICE CREAM

(Makes 1 quart)

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar	$\frac{3}{4}$ cup canned
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnam-	pumpkin
on	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon grated
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ginger	orange rind
Pinch of salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup pecan meats
1 cup coffee cream	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup whipping
2 egg yolks, beaten	cream

Combine the sugar, cinnamon, ginger and salt. Mix well. Add the cream slowly and scald over boiling water. Mix beaten egg yolks and pumpkin, and add to the cream mixture with the orange rind. Return to heat, and cook for five minutes, stirring constantly. Chill, fold in the nutmeats and whipped cream, and pour into the freezing container of an ice cream freezer, filling it not more than two-thirds full. Assemble and cover the freezer. Surround with a mixture of three parts of crushed ice and one part rock salt. Turn the crank slowly and steadily until turning becomes difficult. When the mixture is frozen, carefully remove the dasher and pack down the cream with a spoon. Replace the cover, draw off the water, replenish ice and salt. Let stand for an hour.

ORANGE SAUCE

(To be served with ice cream)

1 tablespoon corn-	5 tablespoons or-
starch mixed with	ange juice
1 tablespoon cold	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon lemon
water	juice
5 tablespoons sugar	1 teaspoon butter
5 tablespoons hot	
water	

Make a paste of the cornstarch and cold water. Add sugar and hot water and cook over boiling water for 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Add fruit juices and butter.

* * *

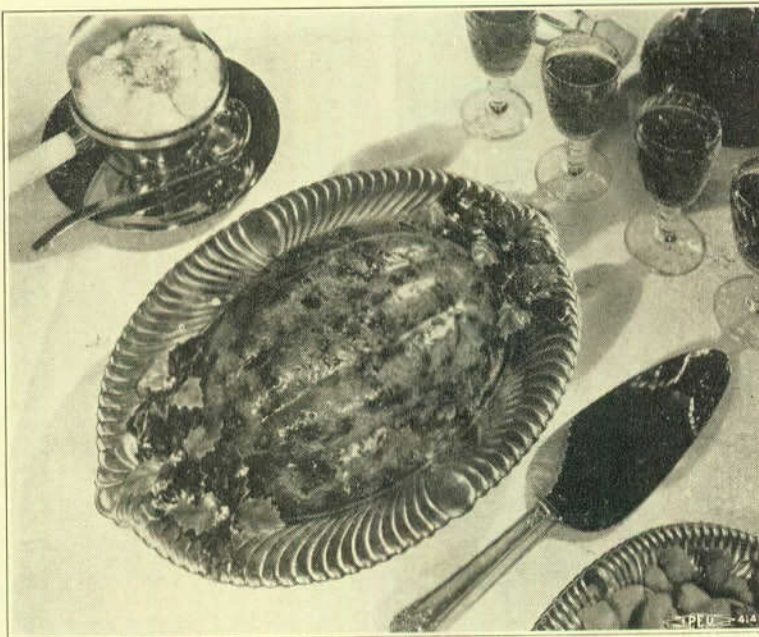
CHICKEN OR TURKEY MOUSSE

Leftovers from the festive bird may be used up in a delightfully different way in this refrigerator dish:

Soften 4 tablespoons gelatine in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold broth. Dissolve thoroughly in 2 cups boiling chicken broth (bouillon cubes may

be used). Chill until syrupy or almost jelly-like consistency. Combine with 2 cups finely chopped or ground turkey or chicken, 1 cup finely diced celery, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup finely diced sweet pickles, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup finely diced sweet pepper and 1 pimento, chopped. Add 1 cup mayonnaise, $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper, dash of cayenne and 3 to 4 tablespoons lemon juice. Add thickened gelatine mixture. Fold in 1 cup heavy whipped cream. Add more seasonings if necessary. Mixture

(Continued on page 617)



Courtesy National Association Service.

MAKE A CHRISTMAS PUDDING

By SALLY LUNN

If you want to get into the Christmas spirit early, fill your home with the fragrance of steaming Christmas plum pudding. There's no better way to put yourself into a holiday mood. It's not difficult to prepare and will keep well for three months, so you may prepare it well ahead of time. Also, this recipe will help to solve your gift problem, because it will make several puddings, each of which furnishes a charming gift. Make it up in one- and two-pound molds, depending on the size of the family.

Use your fancy melon or ring molds, if you have them; but if you do not, the one-pound tins for baking powder, shortening, etc., will serve all practical purposes. The roaster you used for your Thanksgiving turkey will serve very well as a steamer with water placed in the bottom. Place the puddings on the roasting rack, cover tightly, and with a low fire to keep the water in the pan boiling, the puddings will steam very nicely. To reheat for serving, steam it again. The tradition when bringing plum pudding to

the table is to pour a small quantity of brandy over the top, light it and let it burn out.

An appropriate accompaniment when serving these puddings is a glass of Sherry, Reisling or Tokay wine, all of which are available from American wine growers.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING

1 lb. flour
1 lb. suet, chopped fine
1 lb. apples, chopped fine
1 lb. potatoes, grated
1 lb. carrots, grated
1 lb. sugar
1 lb. seeded raisins
1 lb. currants
1 lb. citron, chopped fine
1 teaspoon nutmeg
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup Sherry wine

Mix and stir ingredients thoroughly, put in buttered molds, tie cloth over the top, steam four hours. The pudding will keep for three months and will be richer and better after the second heating. Serve with hard sauce or buttered brandy sauce. This recipe will make nine pounds of plum pudding.



Correspondence

—PEU— 414



L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

The Lover of "Light" Work again greets the Editor and Brotherhood from the Golden Anniversary celebration and convention, from the hub of the electrical industry of the good old U. S. A.

This town is electrified with electrical workers and their delegates from the United States and its possessions—flash—Honolulu, Balboa, and several others I can't spell either. The goin's-on is still goin' on, and will wind up with a formal dance Saturday evening at the Hotel Jefferson.

DREAM COME TRUE

Now let us turn back a few pages and a few years and you will find on page 562, the December edition, *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL*, year 1937, an article written for the International Office and all local unions. You will also find in bold type: *Newman Proposes Golden Anniversary Celebration in St. Louis by Local No. B-1.*

James Morrell, our business representative, has made that dream come true, and I know your delegates will carry a new message that has 50 years' credit to it.

Frank Jacobs, president of Local No. 1, was the convention and show committee chairman. Leo Hennessey, secretary of the executive board, was secretary of the above committee.

SHHHhh! Better let others say the nice things—they will!

In behalf of Local No. B-1, I extend my gratitude for the fine exposition, mammoth parade, convention and all the celebrating and fixin's. This also goes to any and all the Brothers who were kind enough to do more than their share on these committees. And the ladies!—Did they do their stuff? Card parties, shopping parties, hostesses, good willers, Ice Follies, and what-not.

HORSES, Hor-ses, hor-sez! I have been standing up writing this message on the piano—Why?—because I rode a horse (in fact, two horses) as grand marshal in the longest parade I have seen, except the Veterans' parade.

"Spirit of St. Louis Morry," they call me, and what a let down—such a serious part. I left the auditorium on a horse—(after unloading the baby). Well, the horse headed for a parking lot and tried to sit down. Everybody was shouting, "What are you doing, parking the horse and going to walk?" Someone came to my rescue and we got started again when suddenly he turned around, looked so sweet, and headed for the Plaza Parkway, almost catching me on the limb of a tree. To the rescue again and then the changing of horses—with bombs bursting in air, people shouting, dear Brother members kidding me—and—from a nice fit to a baby twice as broad—whew! I am still walking bowlegged.

Had a swell time, fellers, enjoyed it just the same for it was our fiftieth anniversary. *Don't let the sword touch the horse—wow!*

WHETHER OR NOT

WE don't brag about the weather like California, so WE do not have to apologize for it

—BUT—it was exceptionally wet for the last of October. However, the committee kept the boys and girls on the hop.

Best regards to one and all of you, pleasant Thanksgivings. I'll be with you next month.

M. A. ("MORRY") NEWMAN,
The Lover of "Light" Work,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

Will you kindly publish the following article which has been prepared by Brother Frederick V. Eich, an officer of the educational committee of L. U. No. B-3, as correspondence from our local union this month:

Time flies; and how; for by the time this is read the long-looked-forward-to convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will be history. All arrangements have been made and the delegates of Local Union No. B-3 are on their way, as no doubt are those of all the other locals. Those of us who must perform stay at home and patiently await the result of their labors can only pray that they may receive divine guidance in their efforts to devise ways and means to meet the future and to retain the progress made in the past.

There will be many resolutions presented; all devised for the purpose of furthering the interests of the I. B. E. W., and, therefore, entitled to consideration. Among those to be considered, the one calling for more frequent conventions is most essential, in these times when history, particularly labor history, is being made over night.

Priorities, that bugaboo of wartime, is getting in its work to cut down work opportunities in nondefense work, and it is under those conditions that the "six-hour day, 30-hour week" will prove its value to those locals that have been foresighted enough to adopt it in whole or in part.

To those locals that have been persuaded that the six-hour day would not be practical for them for one reason or another, we just wish to say that employer propaganda is a subtle thing. So long as human nature remains human, we will have members who, knowingly or unknowingly, through fear of things new and unknown to them, or because of a mistaken idea that they are furthering their own interests, are playing the employer's game by hindering adoption of methods that benefit the group rather than the individual.

In the face of repeated resolutions favoring the adoption of the six-hour day the American Federation of Labor made an agreement that on all defense work all trades would work an eight-hour day with time and one-half for overtime. This is decidedly unfair to those locals that have believed in the A. F. of L.'s advocacy of the six-hour day, and have done something about it and are not located in localities where much defense work is going on. Most of these locals have a large number of members out of work, and such work as there is should be spread out as much as possible.

We do not want this letter continued because of being too long, so we refer the reader to the letter of Brother Charles H. Prindle of Local Union No. 363 in the September issue

of the *JOURNAL*. He gives an enlightening explanation of the injustice of the A. F. of L. agreement when applied in blanket form to all locals.

We wish to thank Brothers Marshall Leavitt, of Local Union No. 124, Kansas City, Mo., and J. A. Dougherty, of Local Union No. 654, of Chester, Pa., for their commendation of Local Union No. B-3's pension plan as explained by Brother Jeremiah P. Sullivan in the August issue of the *JOURNAL*. We hope with them that something may soon be done in a national way to take care of men before they reach the age of 65.

Just so the Brothers will know that our local does not obtain the many benefits its members enjoy without cost and effort, we mention some recent setbacks at the hands of those to whom a decent standard of living is anathema.

The first setback was the decision of the National Defense Mediation Board in the case between Local Union No. B-3 and the Consolidated Edison Company, of New York City, regarding new construction work on powerhouses, etc., work which had for 20 years or more been done by members of the local under a "gentlemen's" agreement with the company, and which the company is now doing with members of a union, certified by the National Labor Relations Board and called the "Brotherhood of Edison Workers"—but which has many earmarks of a company union. The board rendered a fence-straddling decision, leaving the work now under way in the hands of the Edison workers with a suggestion that before starting new jobs they hold a conference with the building trades involved! Can you picture them? However, Local Union No. B-3 does not give up so easily.

The other setback was the decision rendered against the local in the famous National Electrical Manufacturers Association case, by Special Master John Kirkland Clark after about 18 months brooding over the briefs and absolutely ignoring decisions of the United States Supreme Court in similar Sherman Anti-Trust cases. This case will be fought in the Supreme Court if necessary.

Brothers, please note: The Triangle Conduit and Cable Company, having failed to break the strike of Local Union No. B-3, is moving to a new plant in New Brunswick, N. J., where it hopes to get away with the miserable wages and poor conditions that John E. McAuliffe thinks sufficient for the poor devils that made him a wealthy man.

JEREMIAH P. SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

It was a pleasure to read the October *JOURNAL* about the start of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and I can well imagine there are many Brothers living in the jurisdiction of their local unions who can remember back to the chartering of their locals to the Brotherhood. I think we still have a couple living who remember back to 1893 when Local No. 7 was awarded a charter from our International Office. I know all the members of Local No. 7 join to wish

our Brotherhood plenty of good luck and prosperity on its fiftieth birthday and hope for many more years of success and able leaders to carry on.

Well, at last the hangars at the Westover Field have been completed and it was quite a long job for the boys. We give credit to a contractor who remembers the men who work for him. At the start of the job all the men on the job were invited to a supper in Worcester and they had the best of everything and surely enjoyed themselves. Now at the finish of the job every Brother who worked there at any time was invited to a farewell supper and it was a wonderful affair. The contractor who has painted on all his trucks, "The Contractor With a Conscience," surely lived up to his name and is a credit to any organization. We hope to see him down around the vicinity of Springfield again with another big job to take care of.

There seems to be plenty of work up around the air base but all small work, and material is not coming in as fast as it should be, and it is holding up work around Springfield. I understand material will be coming in better next month, but the defense work will come first.

Springfield is still taking care of its own and we still have many men from out of town going strong. Our business manager is going out to the convention. We wish him a pleasant trip and a safe return home and a lot of good news from the convention.

EDWARD MULLARKEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Let me be the first to congratulate you on the jubilee issue of our JOURNAL. It has been the subject of very favorable comment by many members of this local union, and is a fitting tribute to those who made our Brotherhood possible.

Reflecting as it does from month to month the progress of the electrical art and of electrical workers, our JOURNAL is, to my notion, the most valuable activity for which we pay per capita. Many will dispute this, but with our constantly-increasing membership, scattered as it is from Panama to Alaska and from Newfoundland to Samoa, nothing else could possibly keep us so united and so equally well informed. Activities such as our JOURNAL serve to illustrate the benefits derived by members of a large, unified international union in contrast to the purely local and inadequate results that are possible when employees allow themselves to be coerced into a local "company union." Such employees cannot see the woods for the trees and consequently never glimpse the larger national and international issues upon which their livelihood and wellbeing depend.

The JOURNAL, as it passes from hand to hand each month, is probably the greatest factor in educating the disorganized masses that we have, and, after all, our biggest problem today is to educate the unorganized. All history points to the recurring efforts of society to organize itself against individual greed and tyranny. The three great religions as founded by Buddha, Christ and Mohammed were identical in their basic creed of brotherly love and tolerance, and today it is significant that our great trade unions are known as brotherhoods and not corporations, and their creed, while not always quite as much in evidence as it should be, is, nonetheless, the same creed of mutual assistance which formed the bedrock upon which the early religions were founded. And, as most religions have suffered by the acquisition of accretionary ritual and dogma, so also has the fundamental principle of organized labor suffered by the ac-

READ

Union electrical work for 3,000 homes, by L. U. No. B-569.

Why we organized, by L. U. No. B-407.

Labor plays tremendous part in American scene, by L. U. No. 595.

Resume of gains in Canada, by L. U. No. 339.

Camping on Wolf Island, by L. U. No. 80.

Brotherhood looks good from a hospital bed, by L. U. No. B-102.

Tribute to Henry Miller, by L. U. No. 654.

Journal's vital role, by L. U. No. B-18.

—And scores of other thoughtful depictions of responsibilities intelligently shouldered.

quisition of many traits and peculiarities not essentially a fundamental of our creed. Many expedients have had to be adopted, and many of us would be in danger of losing sight of our first principles were it not for some such publication as our JOURNAL which periodically reminds us of the purposes for which we are organized and of the noble work done by our pioneers some 50 years ago.

And so, in congratulating you on this Fiftieth Anniversary Jubilee number, may I express the hope that the JOURNAL may long continue under your guidance as the coordinating tie between local unions and the cement which holds them together.

GEORGE SIMMONDS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 25, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Editor:

The American Federation of Labor unions in these counties, through the Central Trades and Labor Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council, on September 1, 1941, participated in an unprecedented event for this suburban community—a Labor Day auto parade and dedication ceremonies of a Samuel Gompers monument on the lawn of a new Labor Lyceum.

Why unprecedented you may ask? A brief outline of the history of these counties will explain and indicate the great strides organized labor has made here in recent years.

Originally a settlement of strong-headed, individualistic farmers and fishermen, it later attracted a great many of the "first families" who built large residences, set in beautifully landscaped acres. There were small villages scattered throughout, populated by small storekeepers, the aforementioned farmers and fishermen, and people in service on the estates.

These people were, by their very philosophy of life, unsympathetic socially and politically to organized labor. Then very slowly a transition began. Small houses were built, more and more families of wage-earners moved from the nearby city of New York.

Skilled union building trades craftsmen came to work and stayed to live, forming the nucleus of the present strong labor movement. As these craftsmen grew in

numbers, they applied for charters and established local unions in the district. These unions expanded, organized the workers and secured signed agreements with builders, contractors, industrial plants, utilities and service industries. They have participated in local social and civic affairs, becoming respected and accepted as an important unit of a progressive community life.

This Labor Day, September 1, 1941, therefore, was not only the occasion of labor's first public demonstration of their numbers, it was much more. It was one of the most thrilling and edifying sights Long Islanders have ever witnessed. A motorcade of 3,000 autos interspersed by 25 novel, interesting and timely floats, travelled over 80 miles of highways through 24 cities, towns and villages, starting from Glen Cove on the North Shore across to the South Shore villages where it was joined by the Suffolk County Division from Patchogue and ending at the Labor Lyceum in Uniondale.

Here the members of the 60 participating unions, their families and friends, a total of 15,000 people, witnessed the unveiling of a marble bust of the Father of American Labor, Samuel Gompers.

Speeches by the county executive, Russel Sprague; the president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, William C. DeKoning; and the secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, George Meany, were heard by those present and the nation-wide radio audience received the broadcast of George Meany's talk through station WABC of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Brother Meany stressed the cooperation extended by the A. F. of L. union in the defense program.

The theme of the Local Union No. 25 float was "100 per cent cooperation with national defense." These principles were expressed by the announcer from our float, Harold Hawley, in these words, "The American Federation of Labor is cooperating 100 per cent with national defense and Local Union No. 25, of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is doing everything in its power to help build and strengthen the defenses of our democracy at Republic, at Ranger, at Liberty, at Sperry and many, many other points. This union is working night and day to bring their skill to vital industries and jobs that are making this country the arsenal of democracy." The record of the last year testifies to the extent we have cooperated.

Located in our territory are Army camps and air bases, airplane and engine factories and other plants making products necessary for defense. Our members, through the efforts of Business Manager Joseph Lorenz, have done these jobs complete, not only the work included in the contract, but also the connecting of all machines and control equipment, which the owners usually keep out of the contract to be done after the union trades leave the completed building.

After the business manager persuaded the owners to allow our members to do the work, it became the duty of the men on the job to prove that by their skill, experience and efficiency they could deliver the job quickly and within a reasonable cost. With few exceptions, our members did their part with the result that whenever these plants do additional electrical work our contractors are called in and our men do the work. This type of cooperation pays dividends in work hours.

Recently, the local received a communication from an official of the Republic Aviation Corporation in which he expressed their appreciation for the common-sense handling of a jurisdictional question by Business Manager Lorenz. This official stated



L. U. NO. 25 SHOWS THAT IT'S ALL OUT FOR DEFENSE

Top row, left to right: James Hartigan, secretary of executive board; William N. Halleran, recording and financial secretary; Joseph Lorenz, business manager; John Weidner, vice president, and Roland Mann, executive board member. Front row, left to right: Anthony Colwell, examining board member; Charles F. Klaus, treasurer; J. Arthur Mulligan, executive board member. Seated: Mark Costello, president.

that a stoppage of work would have seriously impeded production on a large back log of defense orders and that the sensible settlement arranged by Brother Lorenz earned the gratitude and respect of the Republic Aviation Corporation for Local Union No. 25 and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This type of cooperation also pays dividends.

Local Union No. 25 renewed its present agreement for one year with no change in the wage schedule or hours, conditional on no sharply rising cost of living or inflationary trend. The question of wages has been left open for discussion with the Department of Labor index of July, 1941, as a base. In the event of a sharply rising index, our employers agreed to discuss wages and give fair consideration to any reasonable demand consistent with the increased cost of living.

If labor can be confident that the government will adopt a strong, effective policy toward prices, in keeping with democratic principles, labor will surely in turn keep level heads and not contribute to an inflationary spiral by pyramiding wage demands.

The committee from our local on the Labor Day parade who did such a wonderful job of organization and turned out a float of which we are all very proud was as follows: Joseph Currie, chairman; Jacob Schauf, secretary; Walter Pausel, Pete Franconi, Harold Schenstrom, George Androvich, James Neumeyer, Charles Wagner, Hans Kalkowsky, John Dougherty, James Murphy, Walter Nieman, John Jankowski, and John Busch of Local Union No. 3 sign division.

Brothers Wagner and Nieman are to be complimented on the quality and fidelity of the public address system they installed and maintained at the dedication ceremonies.

The local is giving the boys of the committee a beefsteak dinner and refreshments to the limit of their capacity to consume on September 27, 1941, in appreciation of their fine work.

MARK COSTELLO,

President.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

The District of Columbia has been a very busy and crowded city since the defense program started. The building program has drawn thousands of skilled workers to all outside local unions, inasmuch as it has been

necessary to provide ample living facilities for those employed by the United States government. On many a formerly bare space now stands a beautiful apartment or individual homes, constructed within the past year. The outlying districts are changing from day to day; woods have been cleared and new streets planned; subdivisions have miraculously taken shape almost overnight.

Although the building boom is greater here now than in the past, there is still a great shortage of homes, offices, and schools, and every effort is being made to accommodate the latecomers who are now employed here.

The growth of the city is also affecting our own branch of the union in such a way that should all our members decide to come to any one regular meeting it would be necessary to find new quarters, as the membership is growing at such a furious rate that the present meeting place is too small to accommodate all of us.

New members realize the benefits of unionism such as practiced by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as a great advantage both to themselves and to their families in bringing up their standards of living, not only for now but also for the future.

This year marks the Golden Jubilee of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. It also marks the holding of the twenty-first convention in St. Louis, Mo., in October. Some of the aims of this convention are to show the appreciation of each of us for our Brothers, for the diligent work of those who carried on before our own time, in creating and maintaining an organization that some day will enable us to lay down our tools and know that each of us and our loved ones shall be secure when retirement comes. The retirement age at present is 65 years; this convention will try to reduce it to 60 years. Also, to increase from the present pension rate of \$40 per month to \$60 per month.

If just the above two changes are made, with other plans by the government and private industry policies now in force, it would enable the most of us to feel secure in our old age.

Our president, Neil F. Graham, has been elected as a delegate to the St. Louis convention, and the Brothers feel that they are well represented and are looking forward to his return, so that we can get a report from someone in attendance and learn what has transpired.

Navy Day at the Washington Yard was rather calm as the ceremonies were held out-

side. The day was very foggy, with occasional rain, which kept many from attending. Because of the present emergency, the public was not permitted to visit the yard itself.

In other years when the strife was not as intense as at present, the yard has been jammed with visitors, and I know that all of us will be happy when we will not have to worry about the present condition of the other countries and are able to tune down to our old American style of happiness, prosperity and peace with our fellow men.

EUGENE W. LAROCHELLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

In glancing through the JOURNAL we note the apprenticeship standards outlined by the National Joint Committee and we can't help expressing our amazement at the requirements. The program is really astonishing and if carried through to its logical conclusion should turn out the real thing in mechanics. The boys will truly be ace high in the profession and may even, in fact will be, top mechanics of the old school. It makes one think that these newcomers in the profession will be only one jump behind a degree. This is as it should be. With all the new and complicated applications of electricity in every piece of apparatus designed, and the many new devices coming into industry, it does look as though the future mechanic will be more than just a pipe and wire artist. Great foresight, we call it. We see the I. B. E. W. rising to greater heights.

The Labor Day holidays found Brother Carl Scholtz, our business manager, and Clem Preller, of L. U. No. 26 (also business manager), out on a deep sea fishing trip. The score was as follows: After a terrific struggle for hours, Clem landed a 49 pound tuna and Carl managed to land six bonitos. Total tonnage did not equal the abovementioned tuna. We maintain that Carl would have fared better in luck and expense by getting his tuna out of a can and he wouldn't even need deep sea tackle. In the trying ordeal Clem managed to have his feet protrude beyond the limits of the sun umbrella and Clem burns easily. Well, the boy gave a beautiful exhibition of limping for sometime. These martyrs to the sport of fishing have now satisfied their craving and learned their lesson, we think.

The last meeting in our modernized hall (new fluorescent lighting fixtures and upholstered cushioned seats) was really an efficient business session. Arguments were at a minimum and important matters discussed and voted on, and meeting adjourned at an early hour. All this conclusively proved that a little concentration on the business at hand and a great deal can be accomplished.

We took note that the Detroit local is circularizing various locals for earlier retirement age and increase in pension. This no doubt is a desirable feature but really requires a great deal of thought and study to keep from placing a great burden on the membership that may prove disastrous later when times are not as prosperous.

Quite a few revolutionary ideas and new innovations were proposed but at present we are not at liberty to discuss them.

Brother Charles Hansen, of L. U. No. 349, gave us a talk under the heading of good of the union, in which he expressed his appreciation for courtesies extended and the working opportunities he found in our locality.

Jack Schonfeld and wife expect a bundle from heaven. (We're pulling a Winchell.) We understand another Brother invested heavily to learn a card game played with three cards. Who said "Sucker"? The boys do find it difficult to learn.

The other day Local No. B-3 had one of its members in the news. From now on Fred Stolpa is the Duke. Imagine the newspaper one morning giving us a long account of what Fred thinks about living in the old home of Wallis Simpson, now a duchess, for whom a king gave up a throne. Yes, sir! the boy even uses the same bathtub Wallis used, but told the news reporter that he doesn't get a bit cleaner. So blame these wire jerkers from No. B-3, so nonchalant!

Two of the boys who were seriously burned while in a manhole on the job, Frank Klein and Bob Wheeler, suffered terribly and are still at the hospital, and likely to be confined for some time. At last reports they were getting along as well as could be expected.

The sick committee, not to be outdone, took turns at being sick. First, Pete Hefner and then Campbell Carter. Those boys know all the ropes by now.

Our alert political spotters report to us that Ed Garmatz has arrived. The boy has been made ward executive of the eighth ward, third legislative district. It is the second largest ward in the city. Ed, by the way, is president of the Civic Club. Yep, the boy is a Democrat. Hard work will find its reward. Politics is Ed's dish, apparently.

Leopold, of Local No. B-3, has made good. Good what, did you ask? Please don't ask us riddles. We wonder if he's the boy who was in the boat headed for the pier when it upset and dumped half the cargo of pipe and what have you.

R. S. ROSEMAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Under separate cover I am sending you a picture of our champion I. B. E. W. soft-ball team. The team membership is composed of members of Locals Nos. B-39 and B-38, employed on the Ravenna Arsenal job at Wayland, Ohio.

Reading from left to right, top row standing: J. Kilbane, B-39; L. Patton, B-39 third base; T. Stafford, B-39 first base; Kocker, B-38 center field; Howath, B-38 right short; Ferguson, B-38 second base; F. Gang, B-39 right field; Leo Gavin, B-39 center field; R. Hay, B-39 short-stop. Sitting, first row, reading from left to right: F. Konrad, B-39 pitcher; Newman, recreation commissioner for the Ravenna Arsenal; J. Gang, B-39 general foreman, team manager; O. Manifold, B-39 first base; Lee Dominick, B-38 business manager; Joe Nagle, B-38 umpire; Trainor, B-38 left field. Sitting, bottom row, reading from left to right: T. Lavelle, assistant mascot; Earl Reichard, better known as "Oil Can," B-39 mascot.

The team has won 34 straight games, thereby winning the championship of the Arsenal League, composed of carpenters and other tradesmen on the Arsenal job, for the 1941 season.

J. Gang, manager, has issued a challenge to any I. B. E. W. team in the country for a series of three games. This team plays in Class AA leagues, so in accepting this challenge, please be sure your team can play that class of ball. If you have any good ball teams that are winners, please advise us at once and we will arrange to make a series of games between your team and this team. Address all communications to Walter Lenox, business manager, Local Union No. B-39.

WALTER LENOX,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

If you remember I told you in last month's WORKER that Brother W. L. Courtney, Sr.,



This team issues a challenge to any I. B. E. W. local to dispute their title of soft-ball champions. It's made up of members of Locals No. B-39 and No. B-38 employed on the Ravenna Arsenal job at Wayland, Ohio.

had some of the Brothers out in the Chesapeake Bay on a defense job. We were working for a newly formed company, the Mechanical Engineering Co., headed by Mr. G. A. Bereing, Sr. L. U. No. 80 wishes Mr. Bereing nothing but success in his new company.

As we took our places in the boat that first day at Cape Charles, Va., most of us wondered about our job on Wolf Island. All we knew was that it was a good long ride out in Chesapeake Bay (approximately 15 miles) before we reached our working location. Still, we reasoned, if it was an island, why worry? Yet as the boat kept getting farther and farther from Cape Charles and we were a good distance from land, we strained our eyes for a sight of the island, but could not see anything. Where was this island, anyway?

Finally, one of the Brothers said, "I see something, but it looks like an oil tanker." "Must be a boat of some kind," another Brother said.

"That is a funny looking boat," someone remarked.

Our boat was heading for that so-called oil tanker. Could that be Wolf Island? we asked ourselves.

Finally, when we were fairly close, one of the Brothers who had been there before shouted, "Well, boys, that's where we work. How do you like it?"

If we had been honest about it most of us would have answered, "We don't." But we kept silent and just gazed at Wolf Island. What met our eyes was a circular man-made island, about 70 feet in diameter.

The island was surrounded by steel sheets jointed to be waterproof. The sheets projected about 25 feet above low water mark. Within these sheets we found out later there were creosote piles, on top of these wooden piles were sand and gravel. A two-story house, very strongly built to resist stormy weather rested on the cell (another name for the island).

Ladders hung from the steel sheets into the water. As the boats approached the cell, a rope was thrown over one of the sheets to hold the boat in close and one man at a time would reach for the ladder and then go up. To see me cling to the ladder one would think it was the only friend I had in the world. Why not, the water was about 45 feet deep. Some of the boys told me I looked like a trapeze artist and tight-rope walker combined.

On days when the water was too rough it was dangerous for the boat to get too

close to the cell. We then would head back to Cape Charles.

It did not take us long to get accustomed to the limited space on the cell to work. Our biggest problem was keeping sand out of our shoes.

After the day's work the boats would come along side and carry us back to Cape Charles.

Because work was progressing slowly it was decided that the men should bring food enough to stay on the island a few days. The night before leaving we all met in a grocery store and bought our food, mostly canned. We set out early the next morning with our cargo. There was a good cooking range on the cell, but there was no cook with us. Brother Courtney, our foreman, appointed Brother J. J. Yorio to prepare the food for each meal.

The job of cooking wasn't as easy as it seemed, as the cooking utensils were mighty few. A galvanized bucket was used for making coffee, and drinking cups were made of tin cans with wire soldered to them for handles. Later, however, cups and plates were supplied.

Strangely enough, the men were very well satisfied with the coffee, and after the sugar and milk ran short they missed it. Joe, the cook, mused to himself, "What a bunch of electricians! Can't drink black coffee!" He said they were cream puffs.

At night each man made his own bed out of sacks of rock wool. We slept on the second floor of the house. One man was smart enough to bring an army cot. There was much fidgeting and restlessness that night; the Brothers trying to get used to their new beds had plenty of time to listen to the roar of the wind and the swish of the waves. Our backs were like washboards every morning.

The boys would kid each other after supper by asking such questions (remember we were in the middle of the bay): "Who's going to a movie tonight?" or "How about going across the street for a beer?" or "Let's go around the corner and shoot a game of pool." Some Brothers would remark that they had dates and could not join the rest. There was also a contest being waged to see who would grow the heaviest beard. After two days it was beginning to look like a House of David meeting place.

One of the last meals during our stay on Wolf Island was the preparation of a stew in which every one had a hand. The cook started by making stewed potatoes with onions. "How about putting in some beans?"

some one asked. In would go a can of beans. "How about some peas?" In would go a can of peas. "How about some frankfurters and tomatoes?" All this was being cooked in the galvanized pail after we ran out of coffee. It proved to be one grand Mulligan stew, and believe it or not, it was all eaten at supper time.

The next day Brother Courtney, our foreman, remarked that we were short of locknuts and bushings. He was politely told that they had been added to the stew.

On the fourth day we were all growing somewhat restless and showing signs of missing the good old comforts of civilization.

The boat was scheduled to pick us up that day and take us to Cape Charles. The boat came about noon time, but could not approach the cell. But they threw a few canned goods at us. Brother Updike shouted "To H— with the canned goods, we want to go to main land!" Later on in the day the boat returned and as the water had calmed down somewhat we were able to get aboard. We were really happy to be heading back to Cape Charles. It was about time, because the old galvanized bucket had begun to crack.

Later when Lieutenant Smith of the Navy, who was construction officer, told us that in his opinion our staying and working on the cell was accomplishing as much for defense as the men conveying ships across the Atlantic you could not blame us for feeling a little proud.

M. P. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 84, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

In the recent Labor Day parade, the defense motif was predominant in nearly all of the floats entered. Many of the marching men and women carried placards urging the purchase of defense bonds. It was by far the largest parade in the history of the labor movement in Atlanta.

After winning first prize twice, and second prize once in three years, L. U. No. 84 dropped down to about fourth or fifth place on the float entered this year. We can't win them all, you know.

Enclosed is a photo of our float as it appeared, starting up Peachtree Street. Driver of the line truck is T. L. Buse. Brother Buse has one of the oldest cards, if not the oldest, of any truck-driver helper in L. U. No. 84. Riding in the cab is W. P. Clements. Brother Clements has been on the sick list for a couple of years. Frank Montgomery is holding the flag. Harry Smith, apprentice lineman, A. D. Tyree, lineman, and Roy Williams, troubleman, are

standing on back of the truck. The picture on the side is easily recognizable.

The lineman whose back is turned to the camera is N. L. Spink, and for fear someone will think just one man, by himself, "cuts hot stuff" in Atlanta, will state for the sake of the record, J. C. Eskew is on the opposite side of the pole unseen. Standing is Brother A. M. Young, chairman of the parade and float committee. Waving the small flag in the rear is Jimmie Eskew, Jr., son of your correspondent.

In the recent drive to "aid British Labor" sponsored by organized labor, L. U. No. 84 contributed more than any other local union in Atlanta. While the exact figure is not remembered by your correspondent, a sum in the neighborhood of \$300 was collected. A more worthy cause could not be found than this one, to help our embattled fellow unionists and workmen across the sea.

R. B. Fox, business representative, last week underwent an operation for the removal of some sort of nasal obstruction. He returned home after three days spent in the hospital and is okay now.

Brother A. C. Sprigle recently returned to work after 19 days spent in the hospital due to severe burns suffered about the face, neck and legs when a transformer exploded, throwing hot oil on him. Brother Sprigle is okay now, also.

A few months ago the C. I. O. brought charges against the Georgia Power Company for failure to recognize a union of negro laborers working in the underground department. These men were being signed up into some sort of electrical union, so called, by the C. I. O.

The N. L. R. B. found that, due to an existing contract between the Georgia Power Company and the I. B. E. W. Local Union No. 84, in which L. U. No. 84 is recognized as the sole bargaining agent, there was no need for this outfit to try to worm themselves into our midst.

L. U. No. 84 has now organized these workers. They hold separate meetings from ours, have their own officers, and are allowed to send a delegate before our executive board any time they have any business to require the attention of the executive board. Any decision made by L. U. No. 84 will be binding upon them. As B members they won't vote on wages, working conditions or anything else pertaining to the A members. Brother J. C. Mann, financial secretary, has done a great deal toward the organization of these men and a most excellent job, too.

There is one complaint coming, however. It pertains to the fact that our charter will have to be changed. It seems to your correspondent that at the international con-

vention in October some method could be found to eliminate or amend the constitutional by-laws or rules whereby a local union with a very small minority of B members shall be designated a B local. The charter of L. U. No. 84 is over 45 years old and a large number of the Brothers for sentimental, if for no other reason, would like it unchanged.

J. C. ESKEW,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:

Your press secretary is taking a nice vacation at the Passaic General Hospital. He is in a cast from his armpits to his hips. He was foolish enough to grab a 440-volt crane trolley wire with his right hand while his left had a firm grip on a grounded conduit. In his effort to break loose from the wire, he kicked his ladder from under him and his weight finally broke the hold. In the subsequent 15-foot fall the eleventh dorsal was injured. Hence the plaster cast.

Casey Breen was in the hospital for appendicitis, but at this writing, October 29, I understand he is home again.

Louie Williams had a bad case of appendicitis and after partial recovery had a bad relapse. I understand he is well on the road to recovery now.

From the latest reports, Harry Smith is coming along, too, and may soon be able to walk again.

Someone dropped a "horse" on Bill Sheel's back. He had to have his back strapped up, but was able to keep on his feet. He came to see me when he really should have been in bed, and I appreciated it.

Ben Beardsley is in a Veterans' Hospital in Florida.

In view of all the foregoing, the union appointed an official sick committee with Eddie Willie as chairman, Eddie Anderson and Huber Vogelzang.

"To assist each other in sickness or distress."

What a comforting thought!

The committee visited me on Sunday and I was glad to see them. I also appreciate the visits of all the other Brothers.

Brother Al Meisner, of Newark, who was the foreman on the job, was more than swell to me and did everything in his power to see that I was well taken care of.

Brother Moskowitz was right on the job, too, and when I had to spend a few nights in agony, as they had to stretch my back muscle to prepare me for the cast, he saw to it that I obtained a special night nurse, who made me relatively comfortable.

Brother Cris Prall was on the job, too. Cris has been through the mill and knows what it means.

If I were to mention all the other Brothers the article would get too long. So I'll thank them all en masse.

All I can say is that when a guy is flat on his back, it is great to know you have an organization behind you.

The protection of Workmen's Compensation is a wonderful thing, and let's take our hats off to those in the labor movement who helped to bring that about.

It is for us to face the problems of the future. The convention is now in session. What will the next four years bring? Will there be another depression? Must our economic order be radically changed in order to function? The labor movement must prepare itself to meet all eventualities, for labor always bears the brunt of the suffering.

All good wishes to the new officers.

PETER HOEDEMAEKER,
Press Secretary.



L. U. NO. 84'S LABOR DAY FLOAT STRESSES COOPERATION FOR DEFENSE

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Local Union No. 103, of Boston, is now getting some of the work that has been in other parts of the country. We still have a few men working in outside districts but most of our members are home and working. The officers are getting a view of the world from the post cards received from our traveling members. Panama, Porto Rico, Newfoundland, England, Ireland, and Scotland cards have been received, in addition to the many from our good old U. S. A.

Local Union No. 103 was represented this year at the state A. F. of L. convention by Charles Buckley, Ed Carroll, Bill Doyle, Bill Sheehan and Joe Slattery. Many important pieces of legislation were enacted, but one which we feel vitally concerns every member is the fight to pass the state fund for workingmen's compensation. This was started last year by the members of our local, along with others, to have it placed on the ballot under the initiative and referendum laws. Thousands of additional signatures were obtained and filed and now it goes on the ballot at the next state election. This is for your protection, so get busy on it.

A spirited contest was held for the election of three vice presidents from the first state district. Bill Doyle was nominated and, with the help of our friends from all parts of the state, Bill was elected by a large majority. In fact, he led the entire ticket. This may possibly lead to a better berth for Bill next year.

President Jack Queeney's Winnepesaukee tan is far ahead of Business Manager Capelle's L. St. exposure. Major's time has been used from sun up to late at night in straightening out problems of local importance along with the many troubles which came up in connection with the national defense program. Both the president and business manager will have strong competition along this line from International Vice President John Regan when he gets through with the outings held by the various locals in his district.

Local No. 7, of Springfield, held a very successful clambake and outing at Longmeadow, which is just outside of Springfield. It was the best affair of its kind the writer ever attended. International Executive Board Member Kelley, Bill Doyle, Joe Slattery, Henry Hurford and your press secretary accepted invitations to attend the clambake and all agreed that it was worth traveling almost 200 miles to see International Office Representative Walter Kenefick, Business Manager Charlie Caffrey and the others play ball. The twelve o'clock lunch, three o'clock clambake and the seven o'clock snack were excellent. The liquid refreshments were well received by many. These affairs certainly promote good fellowship between the members and their friends. Thanks, Local No. 7!

Last month's WORKER had several very interesting articles about apprentices and apprentice training. We should all take an interest in this work because our local will only remain as strong as the men who direct it and, in years to come, the apprentices of today will be the mechanics and guiding hands of our local. Many good schools are opening their evening courses this month. We should advise and encourage the apprentices who come on our jobs to attend one of these schools. The Boston Trade School on Parker Street has a good course for men in our line of work. It costs \$1.00 to enroll and the dollar is returned to all those who complete the year's work. Courses are available in elementary wiring, advanced wiring including D. C. motors and

NOTICE

All members working in the jurisdiction of L. U. No. 1186 will be required to observe Section 5 of Article 26 of the Constitution with reference to deposit of traveling cards or securing working permits.

RECORDING SECRETARY,
L. U. No. 1186.

controls, A. C. wiring and a code course which prepares men for the state license examination. Franklin Union, Wentworth Institute, and Lowell Tech have good courses for a reasonable tuition fee. Each apprentice should attend some course.

Another thought along similar lines brings out this fact. Good times are not going to last forever. Our men should prepare themselves now to get on civil service lists for city, state and government jobs. These jobs looked good to many during the depression but by the time our men decided to go after these jobs the outsiders had established themselves on the lists and our men were left out. Let us not be caught napping next time.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

This week Local Union No. B-124 moves to a new location, 4050 Main Street. Here in the restless West, moving a bank, a business or a family, at more or less frequent intervals, isn't unusual. In fact, it is the accepted order of life. But when a local union as firmly rooted as this one moves it has deep significance. And it is news—good news! It denotes progress. It means this organization has outgrown its present quarters and is broadening its base of operations. Local Union No. 124 helped build the Labor Temple, at Fourteenth and Woodland, some quarter century ago, and has been its staunch supporter ever since.

Many of the older members worked without pay in its erection and leave the old home with a tincture of regret. But, as President O'Neill remarked in his valedictory address, "Sentiment must bow to the march of progress."

The new headquarters is in a fine location with plenty of parking space. It has a splendid assembly hall and 10 offices in which the business manager, financial secretary, executive board, credit union and the various committees can carry on their several duties without distraction and space restrictions. Also, the newest subsidiary group, the radio service men, will have room for their educational classes. In passing, the accomplishments of the radio men have been so outstanding we have asked them for a detailed recital, which they have promised for an early issue of the JOURNAL.

The night of October 17 the local gave a party. Brother, was that a party! It cost \$900—and dirt cheap at that. It was cheap when you stop to consider that the \$25,000 a year it costs to operate this local is just so much mouldy hay unless you can maintain that intangible—yet indispensable—thing called morale. Parties do build morale. And how? Why, we don't know. We're not a psychologist—merely a well-seasoned observer. But we do know the fellowship generated at a group celebration long outlives the details of the good time. The festivity was in the nature of a return party given to include members of out-of-town locals who are here working on defense projects. The visitors had entertained the local men two weeks previously. And believe us, that wasn't a party to be snoozed at, either! Credit for the success of the entertainments must be pinned on Andy (Skip) Harvey, who engineered both parties.

Getting up parties is only one of the many things Andy does well. Being assistant business manager is one of them. Taking a chance of making other locals jealous of 124's good luck, we'll tell you about him. To begin with, Andy knows what it's all about. He was born with a union label on him, so to speak, having sprung from a union family. Having joined Local Union No. 124 as soon as he left school.



This is the beauty queen who struck sparks in the breasts of Birmingham electrical workers, Miss Dorris Fuqua. Reading left to right: R. F. Crook, president of L. U. No. 136; "Miss Electrician;" L. A. Dean, member of executive board and a contest judge; and Hugh Brown, business manager.

he has actually grown up with the organization. So it was almost inevitable, upon the change of administration, that he would be chosen assistant to the business manager. He has the attributes for success in the job: youth, courage, energy and enthusiasm. He is a convincing speaker and a logical thinker. There are other nice things we could say about him, but you've got the idea. Local Union No. B-124 thinks he's a pretty swell guy.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-136, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor:

We are sending you, under separate cover, a picture of a young lady who was chosen beauty queen by the electricians of Jefferson County. Electricians' Union No. 136, of Birmingham, voted to give the defense workers of north Alabama a barbecue and dance. Brother Hugh Brown, business manager, was appointed chairman of this committee. L. U. No. 1144 agreed to participate in this cele-

bration. This barbecue and dance was held on Friday, September 19, 1941, with members and their families totaling over 1,000 people. Invitations were extended to city and county officials, who were present.

A beauty queen was selected at the dance, with the provision made that she represent the electricians in all beauty contests in Jefferson County, and that she be sponsored by the electricians. The ballroom was decorated with American flags, and an especially good time was had by everyone.

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N6SM R. H. Lindquist Turlock, Calif.
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W1AIS Lewis R. Collins Portland, Me.
W1AKY E. R. Myrbeck E. Braintree, Mass.
W1BCP John F. Casey Dover, N. H.
W1BDA Roger F. Kennedy Providence, R. I.
W1BFQ William Pierce Providence, R. I.
W1BJC Winthrop Crawford Bridgeport, Conn.
W1BLU Thomas Chase Providence, R. I.
W1BME Warren F. Stevens Malden, Mass.
W1BNL C. B. Kelley Holden, Mass.
W1BQN Edward L. Philbrick Medford, Mass.
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W1DGW Melvin I. Hill W. Springfield, Mass.
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W3JB William N. Wilson Media, Pa.
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W4ADN Vernon Cheek Atlanta, Ga.
W4AJY J. T. Dixon Birmingham, Ala.
W4AWP Raymond A. Dalton Durham, N. C.
W4BEB Thomas H. Todd Tuscaloosa, Ala.
W4BIN Orbra Harrell Atlanta, Ga.
W4BMF P. B. Cram Birmingham, Ala.
W4BOE C. T. Lee Birmingham, Ala.
W4BSQ S. L. Hicks Charlotte, N. C.
W4BTT R. M. Jones Birmingham, Ala.
W4CBF B. E. Going Asheville, N. C.
W4CBJ Henry Stahl Jacksonville, Fla.
W4CHB R. W. Pratt Memphis, Tenn.
W4CJZ T. G. Humphries Birmingham, Ala.
W4CYL D. W. Dowd Wetumka, Ala.
W4DCC Henry H. Fincher Atlanta, Ga.
W4DEO Emmett Smith Birmingham, Ala.
W4DGS James F. Thompson Montgomery, Ala.
W4DLW Harry Hill Savannah, Ga.
W4DQM Roger J. Sherron, Jr. Durham, N. C.
W4DVK Ray Westfall Chattanooga, Tenn.
W4EAG J. B. Robbins Birmingham, Ala.
W4ELQ H. S. Hurley Birmingham, Ala.
W4EVI L. W. Thomas Birmingham, Ala.
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W5BZL O. M. Salter Del Rio, Texas
W5BZX Edwin E. Spurr El Reno, Okla.
W5CAP William L. Canze San Antonio, Texas
W5DRZ Bill Atkinson North Little Rock, Ark.

W5EAR Carl G. Schrader Pine Bluff, Ark.
W5EKL L. D. Mathieu Corpus Christi, Texas
W5EXY H. R. Fees Oklahoma City, Okla.
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W5HZZ Erwin W. Reininger New Braunfels, Texas
W5JGM G. W. Boynton Kingsville, Texas
W5JQN H. M. Crawford Longview, Texas
W5ON L. A. Hoskins Houston, Texas
W6ANR John R. Hubbell Los Gatos, Calif.
W6ASZ Earle Lyman Long Beach, Calif.
W6BRM S. C. Goldkamp San Diego, Calif.
W6DDP John H. Barnes Pacific Beach, Calif.
W6DKS Frank Hannah Oakland, Calif.
W6EDR Bernard Y. Smith Berkeley, Calif.
W6EHZ John Christy Hollywood, Calif.
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W6JVK Jim H. Lowe Pasadena, Calif.
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W6RH Bill Overstreet San Francisco, Calif.
W7AG Bill Campbell Seattle, Wash.
W7AMX A. H. Bean Portland, Oreg.
W7ANI M. D. Herr Seattle, Wash.
W7ATY A. H. Thibodo Portland, Oreg.
W7AYM Robt. A. Ferguson Seattle, Wash.
W7BHB Olaf Thompson Glendive, Mont.
W7BHW H. A. Aggerbeck Tolt, Wash.
W7BIS John Bielenberg Helena, Mont.
W7BWK A. H. Brudwig Portland, Oreg.
W7BXL Wallace C. Klockler Great Falls, Mont.
W7BZF Geo. A. Freeman Seattle, Wash.
W7CP A. H. Barnard Portland, Oreg.
W7CPS F. N. Barry Seattle, Wash.
W7CPY R. Rex Roberts Glendive, Mont.
W7CT Les Crouter Butte, Mont.
W7DAI C. H. Turner Tacoma, Wash.
W7DES Floyd Wickencamp Casper, Wyo.
W7DET Wm. Vandermay Seattle, Wash.
W7DHK H. L. Bennett Ashland, Oreg.
W7DJP Mark Nichols Casper, Wyo.
W7DQX John Rankin Clarkston, Wash.
W7DXQ Al Eckes Miles City, Mont.
W7DXZ Frank C. Pratt Tacoma, Wash.
W7EAF L. H. Klahn Portland, Oreg.
W7ELF Frank Potter Seattle, Wash.
W7EPB Carl F. Hofmann Tacoma, Wash.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

The electricians of Locals Nos. 136 and 1144 believe that this is one of the first events of this kind to be given, and we are proud of the fine showing made. So proud of it that we want the balance of the electrical workers of this country to know what we are doing in the South for our defense workers.

C. W. HARVES,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

As you know we have a home of our own, but I still like to remind all the Brothers about it and if they are down this way we like for them to stop and look it over.

I also want to let the Brothers know who helped us, so I will give a list of the supply houses which donated material, and we wish

to thank the supply houses through the WORKER. The supply houses were the following: Ace Electric Co., G E Supply, Graybar, Westinghouse Electric and Raybro.

I know it is late to give the WORKER a list of our new officers, but it is better late than never. President, W. S. Binkley; vice president, Harry Petzinger; recording secretary, Roy Slade replaced by Andrew Hill; financial

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W7FBI Kenneth O. Snyder Renton, Wash.
W7FD Otto Johnson Seattle, Wash.
W7FGS C. A. Gray Walla Walla, Wash.
W7FGZ Walter Partlow Great Falls, Mont.
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W7GG Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.
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W7GRE L. V. White Rockport, Wash.
W7HHK E. V. Rasmussen Seattle, Wash.
W7HHN J. D. Venen Seattle, Wash.
W7HXT R. B. Smith Seattle, Wash.
W7IDP Glenn Rusk Tillamook, Oreg.
W7II Sumner W. Ostrum
W7IMB Robert Gleason, Jr. Tacoma, Wash.
W7JE C. E. Anderson Portland, Oreg.
W7NS Fred J. Follett Tacoma, Wash.
W7RX Nick Foster Seattle, Wash.
W7SQ James E. Willis Dieringer, Wash.
W7UL C. M. Carlquist Portland, Oreg.
W7WH O. R. Anderson Portland, Oreg.
W7ZF G. E. Foster Portland, Oreg.
W8ABO Vaughn E. Seeds Columbus, Ohio
W8ACB Raymond Jelinek Detroit, Mich.
W8APU Douglas E. Church Syracuse, N. Y.
W8AVL E. W. Watton Rochester, N. Y.
W8BQA E. O. Troup Hudson, Mich.
W8BQC Cecil Armstrong Toledo, Ohio
W8BRK Howard G. Wacker Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8CNE Bill Horlbeck Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8DHQ Harold C. Whitford Hornell, N. Y.
W8DI E. E. Hertz Cleveland, Ohio
W8DME Charles J. Heiser Auburn, N. Y.
W8DV Philip Bloom Toledo, Ohio
W8EDR W. O. Beck Toledo, Ohio
W8FAP William O. Rankin Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8GHX H. E. Owen Angola, N. Y.
W8GJQ Edward Goon Toledo, Ohio
W8IYL Bruce Ganoung Olean, N. Y.
W8KB Wallace H. Collins Clio, Mich.
W8LHU H. W. Walker Akron, Ohio
W8LJX T. E. Bobbitt Huntington, W. Va.
W8LMF W. A. Stevenson Chateaugay, N. Y.
W8LQT J. H. Melvin Rochester, N. Y.
W8MUD C. R. Kantenwein Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8NV George Lister Cleveland, Ohio
W8OCV Fred Lyle Lakewood, Ohio
W8ODX Archie Williams Toledo, Ohio
W8OVR Fred M. Dickinson Lima, Ohio
W8PGQ Wilson Norris Athens, Ohio
W8PKR J. W. Hamill Cleveland, Ohio
W8QVE Charles L. Kirch Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8QZN Carl W. Bieber Buffalo, N. Y.
W8RB William Stringfellow Toledo, Ohio
W8RHR William M. Gamble Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8RRH Anthony Kreski Detroit, Mich.
W8RUJ Charles B. Sproull Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8SKO W. O. Beck Luna Pier, Mich.
W8SXU George E. Oden Wauseon, Ohio
W8VAJ Clarence Bauer Buffalo, N. Y.
W8WDV Arthur W. Schutt Detroit, Mich.
W8WHF G. B. McCloy Turtle Creek, Pa.
W9AET Paul Luecke Fort Wayne, Ind.
W9ALE George L. Pufall Chicago, Ill.
W9ANE Louis Steiner Wisconsin Dells, Wis.
W9ANX Charles Glenn Becker Effingham, Ill.
W9ASW J. Oigard St. Paul, Minn.

W9ATH Robert Perkins Chicago, Ill.
W9AUF Louis Lete Effingham, Ill.
W9AVG C. E. Boardman Kenosha, Wis.
W9AVP Walter E. Phillips Chicago, Ill.
W9BBU Everett D. Blackman Elgin, Ill.
W9BEU E. F. Koehler St. Louis, Mo.
W9BFA Leonard Gunderson Elmwood Park, Ill.
W9BLR Leo Stafford Springfield, Mo.
W9BMV Robert Montgomery Duquoin, Ill.
W9BTA Wm. E. Barrett Sheboygan, Wis.
W9BXG F. N. Reichenacker Kansas City, Kans.
W9CCH Allan H. Story Chicago, Ill.
W9CCK John J. Noonan Chicago, Ill.
W9CGT George T. Eastland Chicago, Ill.
W9CUB J. C. McCowen Des Moines, Iowa
W9CVK D. J. Mearns Cicero, Ill.
W9DBY Kenneth G. Alley Marion, Ill.
W9DJL Stanley Fisher Racine, Wis.
W9DLH James C. Mathney Elgin, Ill.
W9DMZ Clarence Kraus Kansas City, Kans.
W9DRN H. J. Swanson Twin Lakes, Wis.
W9ELB Carl H. Nicholson Duquoin, Ill.
W9EMN Henry A. Trapp Springfield, Ill.
W9ENQ Earl Baumeier Springfield, Ill.
W9EOF James A. Turner Elgin, Ill.
W9ESJ Alfred C. Henning Milwaukee, Wis.
W9EVN Harold G. Wise East St. Louis, Ill.
W9FDC E. A. Peavey Des Moines, Iowa
W9FGD Ed Zschau Des Moines, Iowa
W9FGN T. W. Wigton Aurora, Ill.
W9FJ Charles Grover Chicago, Ill.
W9FKW J. M. Moran St. Louis, Mo.
W9FOJ Roy C. Eastman East St. Louis, Ill.
W9FTT I. D. Burkhardt Kokomo, Ind.
W9GA John H. Dodman Chicago, Ill.
W9GEW Manfred C. Johnson Hibbing, Minn.
W9GGG Edward W. Chavoen Chicago, Ill.
W9GKV E. V. Anderson Chicago, Ill.
W9GSU Marshall Secrist Chicago, Ill.
W9GTI Verne Plateau Chicago, Ill.
W9GVY E. O. Schuman Chicago, Ill.
W9GWZ H. A. Leslie Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.
W9HCU Wm. Clark Webster Wichita, Kans.
W9HKF Robert R. Kuehn St. Paul, Minn.
W9HPJ Ero E. Erickson Chicago, Ill.
W9HJQ Elmer F. Eymann Peoria, Ill.
W9HVB Albert Babisch Sheboygan, Wis.
W9IDG Victor Hoffman Sheboygan, Wis.
W9IOS Robert Gifford Bois D'Arc, Mo.
W9IOW Walter Meyers Desplaines, Ill.
W9IUJ Arthur A. Avery Elmhurst, Ill.
W9IWR Norman A. Pulliam Chicago, Ill.
W9IYW W. H. Woodard Chicago, Ill.
W9IZM Gordon Davidson Racine, Wis.
W9JAH Gladwyn L. Barrett Macomb, Ill.
W9JAO Fred Diedrick Springfield, Mo.
W9JOZ Gilbert G. Matthews Chicago, Ill.
W9JPJ F. N. Stephenson Waterloo, Iowa
W9JWF Paul J. Shock St. Louis, Mo.
W9JZH C. E. Johnson Des Moines, Iowa
W9KBD Scott Franklin Effingham, Ill.
W9KMX F. A. Carnahan Macomb, Ill.
W9KN Chester Niedwick Chicago, Ill.
W9KPC Celeste Giarrante Joliet, Ill.
W9LAV Wayne Clay Springfield, Mo.
W9LDJ Orvin Simpson Springfield, Mo.
W9LMJ Everett Dilling Bloomington, Ill.
W9MAP Ernest Storer Rockford, Ill.
W9MCH James A. Umbarger Kokomo, Ind.
W9MEL Harold S. (Mel) Hart Chicago, Ill.
W9MMP Harry Probst Chicago, Ill.

W9MZS J. Lester Paulsen Chicago, Ill.
W9NCG R. P. Barnes St. Louis, Mo.
W9NDA Paul L. Edwards Alton, Ill.
W9NEV M. A. Willis St. Louis, Mo.
W9NHC John C. Sorenson Chicago, Ill.
W9NN Robert E. Baird Oak Park, Ill.
W9NYD Elmer Zitzman Roxana, Ill.
W9OTS Elmer Pearson Chicago, Ill.
W9OTX John C. Reynolds Duquoin, Ill.
W9OUT Herbert Gerend Kaukauna, Wis.
W9PD Ray Anderson Chicago, Ill.
W9PEM Harry Barton Villa Park, Ill.
W9PFH Wilfred T. Simonsen Racine, Wis.
W9PHQ Henry Golden Racine, Wis.
W9PNH Frank Riggs Rockford, Ill.
W9PRE Vincent Dolva Mandan, N. Dak.
W9PVM Ray T. Lowder Midlothian, Ill.
W9QC F. L. Dechant Racine, Wis.
W9QJ Larry Leith Chicago, Ill.
W9QQ John O. Weaver Springfield, Ill.
W9QWE Dewey L. Glaser Waukesha, Wis.
W9RBM Ernest O. Bertrand Kansas City, Mo.
W9RPL William L. Kratzer Macomb, Ill.
W9RRX Bob J. Adair Midlothian, Ill.
W9RV John Gause Chicago, Ill.
W9RYF S. V. Jennings New Albany, Ind.
W9RZC Don R. Myers Springfield, Ill.
W9S Frank Smith Waterloo, Iowa
W9SLS Herbert Beltz Fort Wayne, Ind.
W9SMF Albert H. Waters Alton, Ill.
W9SOO Harry V. Eyring Kansas City, Mo.
W9TBM Raymond Eversole Fort Wayne, Ind.
W9TP Maynard Marquardt Northbrook, Ill.
W9UAY Steve Derbak Royalton, Ill.
W9UEL John P. Harrison Pueblo, Colo.
W9UJM Jack Kraus Sheboygan, Wis.
W9UKV Maynard Faith Fort Wayne, Ind.
W9UPV Milton Placko Chicago, Ill.
W9URV S. F. Johnson Chicago, Ill.
W9UV William Scharlach Des Moines, Iowa
W9VBQ Oscar H. Baker Lawrence, Kans.
W9VLM Harold Flesham St. Joseph, Mo.
W9VOQ George Billeaux Sterling, Ill.
W9VUG R. E. Christopherson Bismarck, N. Dak.
W9VXM J. F. Sheneman Somerset, Ky.
W9WEA Clyde J. White Chicago, Ill.
W9WJO Wilbert T. Peterson Chicago, Ill.
W9WNF Myron E. Earl Chicago, Ill.
W9WPZ Edward Trybus Chicago, Ill.
W9YCM Hugh Nennering Belleville, Ill.
W9YHV Vernon Little DuQuoin, Ill.
W9YIP Luther W. Martin Springfield, Mo.
W9YKT Richard J. Ikelman Pueblo, Colo.
W9YMF A. G. Roberts Chicago, Ill.
W9YMI Leon J. Schinkten Chicago, Ill.
W9YRB Melvin J. Weihman Aurora, Ill.
W9YWT Garnet J. Grayson Chicago, Ill.
W9ZHQ Raymond E. McNulty Chicago, Ill.
W9ZYP E. H. Dvorachek Belleville, Ill.

Canada *

VE3AHZ Thomas Yates Beavertams, Ont.
VE3GK Sid Burnett Toronto, Ont.
VE4ABM E. K. Watson Lethbridge, Alta.
VE4RQ J. W. Hallett Calgary, Alta.
VE4SA R. G. Sutfin Calgary, Alta.

* We are continuing publishing the call list of the Canadian members of the Fraternity of the Air, although they cannot be reached.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

secretary, L. L. Snyder; treasurer, W. A. Williams; last but not least, business manager, C. G. Smith. These Brothers surely have the local at heart, and are on their toes for the Brotherhood.

Brother W. S. Binkley is instructor for our apprentices, and is doing a great job of it. The class has 28 enrolled and the average attendance is 25. They are going back to good old school days with their studies.

A new agreement was signed with the contractors which took effect the fifteenth of September. We also received a wage increase on all jobs. And also the contractors have a business manager in the field, so when a grievance arises the two get together and iron it out; if not they call the two committees together and they come to some settlement.

Brother C. G. Smith is attending the convention at St. Louis. We hear from him every night, and he says there is a large number of Brothers attending. Brother W. S. Binkley is acting business manager while Brother Smith is at the convention. I am surely glad they are doing such a good job up there.

I have so much to say that I may be sending in too much. So you can cut it down to our given space. But I would like very much for the other locals to know we are not dead but still live in a big way. I will try to give you some interesting report from our local for next month's issue of the WORKER.

G. L. APPLING,

Press Secretary.

P.S.: We are running weekly advertisements in Jacksonville Journal, our union newspaper. I would like to have you reprint one of them in the ELECTRICAL WORKER. Thanks.

APP.

L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Early reports on the system council convention for electrical workers on the New York Central Railroad that was held in St. Louis just prior to the international's conclave have been very satisfactory. The unofficial statements indicate that a lot of young blood has replaced the old officialdom, and the future looks very good. Able, progressive leadership will go a long way in building and maintaining the standard labor organizations on the railroads.

The next problem facing not only the Brothers on the New York Central, but also the railroad workers throughout the country, is the wage demands. A new wave of anxiety for results seems to be sweeping across the membership. Long months of patient waiting have caused a severe drop in our standard of living. Now, a very substantial settlement is necessary to re-establish our wage scale.

The report of the President's fact-finding committee has again been delayed, this time because of a death in the family of one of the committee members. The incident is indeed unfortunate, but it does not appear to be reasonable to withhold action on a problem affecting the lives of a million workers and their families for that reason. The railroad workers can hope that this does not represent the attitude of our leaders in the negotiations.

However, to date the possibility of the need for strike action to get what we want is rather indefinite. The weekly paper "Labor," gives the impression that a satisfactory decision is a real probability. There is not an employee in the country who does not hope that such a situation can be averted. The final determination rests in the hands of the management. They must meet the requirements of a wholesome American standard of living for all of their employees.

We cannot anticipate the future with any

degree of accuracy because of the many individual, national and international conditions involved, but we can say that so far as we are concerned and so much as we can affect the dispute between labor and management, that we will not step back one inch. Success can be measured only by victory.

W. L. INGRAM,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Commendations for the fine lay-out and inclusive review of 50 years of I. B. E. W. life, by last month's Golden Jubilee publication of the JOURNAL. One of the items of special interest was the early constitution of the I. B. E. W. on the back cover page. It seems an answer to those who may ask, "What good are unions anyway?" or "Why belong to a union?"

Public sentiment is fast rising against closed shop. Without a doubt about 90 per cent of the adverse criticism is a result of C. I. O. organizations, many recently formed, and many without tactful, intelligent leadership, with poor understanding of the adjustment of labor-employer difficulties. Most of the members of the recently organized C. I. O. locals have little or no union background and organization has made many of the new leaders believe they are so important and so powerful that a request from them should become a command to employers. It tends to prove the old axiom "Put a beggar on horseback and he'll ride it to death."

John Lewis' "captive" coal miners' strike is bound to cause a demand for anti-strike legislation either on defense work or emergency work. The latter could be construed to be almost any type of work, and cause difficulties to all labor organizations if enacted.

Our own International convention is now in progress and perhaps some worthwhile methods for a better understanding between the public and labor will result. L. U. No. 211 representatives at the convention are Business Manager Bert Chambers, delegate, and Ernest Eger, alternate. Brother John Moretti also attended.

L. U. No. 313's (Wilmington, Del.) thirtieth anniversary banquet, celebrated September 20, was one of the finest affairs of its type ever put on by one of the small locals. Those responsible for the splendid conduct of the affair as well as the high calibre speakers and fine entertainment, should feel justly proud of the success of their efforts. Locals attending included Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Paterson, N. J.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Camden, N. J.; Trenton, N. J.; Allentown, Pa.; Norristown, Pa.; Lancaster, Pa.; Reading, Pa.; Chester, Pa., and our own L. U. No. 211, which had quite a few present.

Work at the powerhouse has slowed up, and many of the Brothers are again working out of town, thanks to the abundance of defense work granted near this area and the co-operation of the State Association. Executive board meetings are difficult to attend for Brothers Gray, Stokes and Suicketh, all of whom are now working in Camden's jurisdiction, but up till now they haven't missed.

Some defense work is expected to start in this jurisdiction; most of it is at Cape May, the southern point of the state and about 35 miles from Atlantic City. Just how large the operation will be is still speculative.

Brother Bill Morley's turkey ranch, about seven miles from Atlantic City, was the scene of the recent birthday celebration of Mrs. Chris Marcianite. The party was tendered to Mrs. Marcianite and Chris, president of the Trenton local, by a party of local friends. At the same time Chris also celebrated his thir-

tieth year in the I. B. E. W., of which his four brothers, Lou, Phil, John and Al, are also members.

Brother Walter Furnheiser is able to get around without his cane again after suffering some months with a broken ankle. Brother Earl Carrigan has been on the sick list for over a month. Brothers Harry Cherico and John Fish are taking the welding course at the vocational school. Brother William Stricker is going up the narrow aisle this month. Best wishes to the bride and congratulations to "Bill."

It is up to every one of us to acquaint the public with knowledge that will enable them to differentiate between the solid, fair and progressive A. F. of L. and the spasmodic and opportunist C. I. O., so that our organization will not suffer for the actions of others.

HERB STICKEL,
Press Secretary

L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Our own softball team went through the season undefeated and were awarded a large engraved gold trophy for winning the American Federation of Labor Softball League championship. They now are in the semi-finals for the city championship. Here is a complete list of our baseball team: Harry Borgemenke, Sr., manager; Harry Borgemenke, Jr., Paul Morton, Stanley Wittkamp, Ed C. Kenkel, Jerry Ertel, Walter Ruthen, Jr., William Krummel, William Franz, Dan Johnson, Jr., Harry Espelage, Harold Stalf, Jack Cassidy, Albert Guy. The entire local wishes to thank these boys for their splendid effort in a sportsmanlike way. Thank you, you are real fellows.

During the past few weeks we have had the genuine pleasure of initiating new members into our local. Among our new members are many who are sons of our members. Following is a list of our recent candidates: H. Wall, H. Lukey, Leo Donaldson, Clayton Weisenborn, R. Cullen, Jr., James Gerke, L. Rabanus, Edward Hammond, E. Lohner, Jr., John Sweeney, C. Bolan, Jr., Jack Wakefield. Good luck and good future to all of our new family members.

For some time we in Cincinnati have been making big strides in the sign industry in this city and the installation of the largest traveling sign west of the large eastern cities brings to mind the work of some of our good sign workers. One, I believe, is Joe Flowers, who installed the above sign for the Lackner Sign Co. on the Gibson Hotel building.

By the time this goes to press our convention in St. Louis will be over. From the Queen City of the west we are sending three delegates who I know are real representatives of any labor cause—William Cullen, William Mittendorf and Harry Williams. Full details on their reports later.

During the past week we had the pleasure of welcoming back for a visit with us Albert Wakefield, who has been working in Puerto Rico, and is to return there again after saying hello to his little new grandchild. One looking at Al would never be able to think he is a grandfather. Good luck to you, Al, on your way back to Puerto Rico.

On our sick list we hope the following are on the complete road to recovery: Arthur Gaams, Kirby Biggs, Carl Voellmecke, J. McKinney.

The Lord and Master of all of us has come into our midst and taken two of our beloved members, namely, Raymond Pieper and William Ridman, Sr. We of the local send our deepest sympathies to their sorrowing families.

To the entire Brotherhood we of Cincinnati send our sincerest and best wishes for a real

Thanksgiving to all of you everywhere. So until next issue once again it is au revoir.
EDWARD M. SCHMITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

For a guy who is supposed to be a journeyman paperhanger, this fellow Hitler certainly is making a mess of the border; and our first line of defense has advanced to Moscow! What strange bedfellows war makes!

We in the line department know what an invasion means, for it has been going on here for years and we can't get anyone interested in it, and soon it will be too late to do anything about it. First, a big slice of territory was taken away and given to Defiance, Ohio. Then another slice was given to Wauseon and Delta, Ohio; and the gap has been closed in by giving about 30 square miles to Fremont, Ohio, completely surrounding us, and will eventually hem us in and will confine us to the metropolitan district only. And the two-man power that rules on things of importance here for us does not think it important enough to interfere with it. Of course, it is not important to those two. They are on salary and not doing bad, I'd say, but here is the importance of it to us. For every new slice of territory we lose it means that a new gang must be made in an outlying district. Now that gang will cost about two-thirds what a Toledo gang would cost even if it means that Fremont must cover the distance from Fremont to Grand Rapids, Ohio, a mere 60 miles. A foreman gets slightly more than a driver of the truck does in Toledo. The same two never could see the importance of raising the outlying districts to our wage levels. Silly, isn't it? No restriction was put in our agreement limiting or protecting our jurisdiction or territory to prevent all work outside of metropolitan Toledo being done by this cheaper labor, or is this another one of these secret addenda?

An addendum, by the way, is something that only appears in a pitch-dark room and then only in an invisible form, and can be used for a rapid fire, direct fire, or boomerang and be adjusted to conform with either side of any dispute.

All employees of the Toledo Edison recently received a raise in pay, if you believe an addendum, due to the increased cost of living since 1940 when we received our last increase. The members were getting furious at several meetings and were getting hard for two men to handle, so a compromise offer of a very small figure was arrived at to pacify the members and keep them quiet. And did the bait work? And how! A very clever and smart piece of business! The majority were so gullible for the bait that they even accepted it in the form of a bonus. Silly, isn't it? I would give the amount of this increase, but really we want the respect of you other locals and do not wish to be laughed at. I think we need a new committee. They have served well, but I for one feel that wages should be negotiated for, and not compromised and not by a salaried man. I think that a wage committee should be men who are wage earners and not salaried men.

Two of our members have been suddenly called away this last month, Brothers Masters, of the Acme plant, and big Bill Strotlemyer, of the underground department, died suddenly of heart attacks.

George Henning informs me that he has moved. Please take notice, mailing clerk: (thank you) His old address was 854 Bartley Place and his new address is 1820 Sylvania Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

We learn as we live, and we live as we learn!

The new agreement with our employers has been satisfactorily completed, some new provisions of benefit to the membership were gained. Among other things, we raised our wage scale back to where it was several years ago (which shows it is very easy to lower one's standard but a hard fight to bring it up or back to normal again). During the course of the negotiations with the joint contractors committee it was pointed out by one of our members that that was the time to come to a definite understanding of our desires and to agree on the proper rules and regulations for both parties concerned, and when the rules or agreement was made that the members of L. U. No. 323 were ready and willing to follow them out to the letter, and hoped that all parties to the contract would do the same. But, alas! in two months we are asked for some small changes in our working rules already!

After much discussion pro and con, back and forth, in and out, we passed the agreement between our employers and the local on the apprentice training program as partly outlined by the Florida Apprenticeship Council and recognized by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor. This agreement was quite a lengthy document, with its "Standards of Apprenticeship," with its policy, qualifications, term of school instruction, examinations, etc., etc., for apprentices. However, this is the best thing that has been started for the entire electrical industry for future technical, practical, electrical artisans.

We are again enjoying the fellowship of some members from other locals who have come to work with us for a spell. Some of these members from the larger locals "get a kick out of the democratic way we hold and conduct our meetings," as Brother Frank Mason, from L. U. No. B-3 expressed it.

President Green's talk at the convention at Seattle made a good impression on one of our local editors, who wrote a piece headed, "Not for Pennies."

"Response of A. F. of L. President Green to President Roosevelt's appeal for labor peace and unity without work stoppage was both patriotic and realistic. . . . Green's attitude toward the President's appeal against strikes during the present emergency was couched in terms that transcended selfish, individual interests of the unions, rose to the patriotic level upon which labor has in the past viewed its contribution to national welfare. . . ."

"... It is time labor leaders drove into the heads of unions that there is no profit in the pennies they can grab by strikes if the whole American structure is exposed as a consequence to destruction. . . . Not only organized labor, but all of us, should understand that individual interests amount to nothing if the national heritage is lost."

What President Green said was, "STAY ON THE JOB! DO NOT GAMBLE FOR PENNIES AT THE RISK OF LOSING EVERYTHING WE HOLD DEAR IN AMERICA!" As President Roosevelt said on May 22, 1940, when the President laid down this two-fold policy to govern America's vast rearmament program:

"First. Not a single war millionaire should be created in the United States.

"Second. Labor unions should not" (and he expressed confidence they would not) "take tactical advantage for special wages or privileges withheld from the rest of labor."

BENJ. G. ROEBER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 339, FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

Editor:

Many kilowatts have rolled over the old copper since our local last appeared in the columns of the JOURNAL, and with the passing of time many things have taken place. Our local union has been quite progressive in the past year. Here are a few of the headlines: We have increased our membership by about 40 members. Wages have been maintained and in some instances increased. Cost of living bonuses have been given to municipal employees. One week's holiday with pay to hourly men employed by the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William. Port Arthur has a closed shop agreement. A number of inside wiremen have come into our local and have been very busy drafting a license by-law, for presentation to the councils of both cities for ratification. Shipbuilding employees have concluded a successful agreement with their employers. We were successful with the assistance of Brother Ernie Ingles in organizing the Fort William telephone operators. Taking it all around, I think we have had a very successful year. To comment on all the above headlines would make this letter too long, so I will just briefly touch on one or two.

We wish to welcome the new members who have joined our local union. The best advice we can give to our new members is always to set a good example by being honest and upright in all your dealings with your fellow worker, do everything in your power to further the interest of your organization, attend meetings regularly, pay your dues cheerfully and promptly, and remember when you do these things you are not doing them for the benefit of your officers, but for yourself, and the organization in general.

Congratulations are in order to the telephone operators, who just organized recently under Local No. B-1275. At the present time 90 per cent of their number are organized, and they are quite optimistic at making it 100 per cent in the very near future. We certainly endorse their choice of officers, we believe they picked wisely, and feel quite sure if full cooperation is given to them their organization will be a great success. May we advise them not to expect miracles from their organization overnight, build a good foundation first, and from then onward a brick at a time.

Brother W. Otway, our financial secretary for many years, received a well earned promotion some time ago, when he was made assistant manager of the Fort William Hydro. Naturally our best wishes go with him in his new position. President W. Wright made him the recipient of a pen and pencil set suitably engraved as a token of appreciation, on behalf of the officers and members of Local No. 339, for his long and valued service in the interests of our local union.

Yours truly was appointed to fill out the term of financial secretary. This automatically brings me to the collection of dues. My, oh my, oh my, what a business! "Already after nine months I'm telling you I'm crazy with worry." Eighty per cent of our membership are good pay; as to the other 20 per cent I wouldn't say they are bad pay, just more or less "slow but sure." I would appreciate, Brothers, very much if you would try to cooperate by paying your dues more promptly, thereby preserving me from becoming a ward of the Ontario government.

Prime Minister King, over a nation-wide hookup the other night, announced a price-fixing and wage policy, the details of which to date are lacking as to its scope. The wage policy has not been received very kindly by labour. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, has con-

demned it on the ground that it eliminates every vestige of collective bargaining. This policy, I understand, has been enacted without any talks between the government and our labour leaders. I believe the policy that would be acceptable to Canadian labour would be the British policy of arbitration, with both employer and employee agreeing to the findings of the arbitration board, with strikes and lockouts absolutely out for the duration of the war.

The employees of the Fort William telephone department had a dispute with their employers recently, and made application to the federal government for a board of conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Act. They were promptly informed by the Department of Labour that this Act did not apply to municipal employees. This answer certainly came as a bolt from the blue, for in so far as we know, no public announcement was made that this Act had been amended to this effect. In the face of the above facts and on the advice of our International Vice President Ingles, we waived our dispute for the present, and signed our agreement, at the same time protesting to the Department of Labour for taking away the rights of municipal employees to arbitrate their disputes.

Death struck hard at our local union in the past year. Our sympathies go out to the families of our late Brothers Charles Doughty, John Lachance and William Burns. Brothers Cunningham and Shirley have been on the sick list for some time. We wish them a speedy recovery and sincerely hope that it won't be long till they are well and back on the job again.

Remember: Work hard to beat that "Demon from Hell" Hitler.

F. KELLY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 347, DES MOINES, IOWA

Editor:

Well, here I am back again to give you a little news on things here.

The ordnance plant is going fine, with Mr. A. O. Norman and I. G. Armor at the head of things there. We are starting to work 10 hours a day now.

We are building a new radio station here to take the place of one of the stations in use now. Mr. Hatcher is in charge and he is doing a fine job of it.

Well, fellows, we surely do have good meetings now. The hall is filled every meeting night. We have changed our meetings to the first and third Wednesday. This is just to be temporary.

J. E. COXE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-407, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Editor:

We have done right well for ourselves since you last heard from us, some four or five months ago. At that time we had just installed our charter, and had only about 60 per cent membership. Now we are proud to state that out of an organization that keeps some 20,000 electric meters and 6,000 gas meters clicking, plus service on all gas and electric appliances that the company has ever sold (probably 15,000), to say nothing of the building and maintenance of the hundreds of miles of lines that Duke Power Company has in operation in this area, there are only four men who have not joined up with us. (We mean out of the entire line, service, gas and meter departments.) We also have a number of members in the garage, car barn, store-room and office.

We believe that a little pressure applied at the proper spot will take care of the "unholy four," and we are looking forward to

the membership of others in the just-mentioned departments.

The biggest news is that we negotiated our agreement last month. It is not the best one in the world, but is a very good one considering that it is our first. Our prize clauses tell us that we will receive time and a half for overtime, instead of having to lay it off as we have done in the past. Also, we all get substantial increases in pay.

Members in the company's branches in our smaller sister cities of High Point, Thomasville and Madison, receive the same benefits, since they are also members and were covered by our agreement.

In our line and service departments we are blessed with having two good department heads, so, quite naturally, working conditions have been good all along. These two men, of course, are wondering why we organized. For their enlightenment, I will list the reasons given me by most of the men.

1. On the pay gauge there were several blank notches between different men doing the same job, one just as good as the other and just as much of it. We expect to even-stein a bit by giving the bottom man an upward shove by cutting more dollar notches on the old pay stick.

2. The company's main office in Charlotte sent a cocky electrical engineer up to our branch, and assigned him to work along with the men in the various departments. He says he is studying to be a branch manager. He is fresh out of school, and let it be known soon after his arrival, that he was making a lot more money than most of the old men, and brags all along about the three raises he has gotten in the little over a year he has been here. In the presence of the men, he jots down notes for his report to the manager, is constantly reminding them that they are over-paid, and causes general unrest among all the employees. This man alone has put many a man to thinking in the terms of doing something to eliminate undesirables. They know that this end can be attained through strong organization.

Why the office force is joining us is also obvious. The workers there are unblest with just the opposite type man for a department head. (We mean opposite from the two mentioned as heads of the line and service departments.)

Incidentally, our agreement got the office workers raises of from \$5 to \$15 on the month.

I do not cite the above for the benefit of our local. We all know it to be true. I write it because someone reading it may know of a similar condition that needs doctoring. If so, contact International Representatives McMillian and Adair, the best danged organizers we have had the pleasure to meet.

BEFORE-OH-SEVEN,
(B-407),

Pinch-hitting for the Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

By the time this reaches you Brothers in print, another convention will have become history. I know news will be plentiful in the November JOURNAL, so I intend to keep my contribution as short as possible.

Of course Brother Charles Maunsell has reported on the September 14 meeting of the Tennessee State Electrical Workers Association, held in Nashville, but I cannot let the occasion go by without saying that No. B-429 is proud to have acted as host to this body and an invitation stands for its return. We Brothers in this locality are happy to have had the opportunity to shake hands with Brother Ed Brown, Brother Dan Tracy and Brother Arthur Bennett, and other high ranking officials of the I. B. E. W., who were

visiting speakers at this meeting. Much was gained by their visit and inspiring speeches for the electrical workers in this city.

Brother T. P. Loftis has received a communication from Brother Jimmie Turner, who is doing his bit for democracy under the British colors. Jimmie's letter was post-marked Liverpool. He tells us he is preparing to be a better electrical worker by taking a course in outside distribution. He also states that he expects to bring back a bride when he returns to this side, so all is not war over there, eh, Jimmie, in case you get the JOURNAL.

Also we are in receipt of news from Brother Odell Duncan, saying he had the worst kind of luck in an automobile accident, won't be able to navigate for at least three months. We are hoping for a speedy recovery for you, G. O. Any Brother who wishes, write him at Hartsville, Tenn. I am sure he will be glad to hear from you.

Our Tennessee State Fair is history again, with a 100 per cent electrical job. Our business manager, Brother Loftis, dug up enough men some way, we don't know where or how. Brother Buford Putman came up the last day of the fair with a broken foot and other injuries, lost three weeks or so. We are glad he is able to be about again. He departed for Milan the other day.

Brother Loftis is still bringing in new members, assisted by various stewards and other Brothers. They are coming in in various classifications, from factory maintenance on. The most steadily growing group is our T. V. A. boys; these fellows are doing great things due to the able leadership of Brother Gordon Freeman and Brother Charles Maunsell. Yours truly had the pleasure of reading the minutes of the last T. V. A. panel meeting held in Chattanooga, October 4, at our last meeting. I notice the name of Business Manager Jean Paul Jones, a new Chattanooga delegate and a union man from top to bottom. More power to you, Jean, in your new venture.

I can only write about what I hear and see. News will be appreciated from youse guys who are out of our locality or any other Brother. Write me at your leisure.

WILLIAM A. WALKER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 454, SUSQUEHANNA, PA.

Editor:

Local No. 454, of Susquehanna, Pa., was the host at a turkey supper and a very pleasant evening held at Old Colonial Inn in honor of two of the local's apprentices, Brothers Reed Knorr and Carlton Lamb, who are to be married during the month of October.

General Chairman James Murphy, of Hornell, was also an honored guest and gave the two Brothers some direct current advice on the connection to be made and warned them against short circuits in married life.

Brother Arthur Lyden did a very fine job as toastmaster and presented the two prospective family men with beautiful electric clocks on behalf of the local.

WALTER J. RYAN,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 546, AURORA, ILL.

Editor:

The second biennial convention of System Council No. 16 was held on October 18, at Omaha, Nebr.

When we look back at the working conditions prior to the vote in May, 1939, it is very evident that we used our heads solely for a haberdasher's creation. We have made remarkable progress and are now able to relax on the carpet. We are now able to present our side of the story along with

the management's, and together decide what is right. A very true statement in this connection is "Not who is right, but what is right."

System Federation No. 95, with which we are affiliated, met in convention on October 19. After listening to delegates of other crafts in the convention and around the town it appears the electrical workers have little if any jurisdiction on a railroad. There is even some doubt as to whether the "glyptol pourers" should be allowed to insulate with this product as it could be classified as painter's work. I did not mention as a last resort we could fall back on Social Security and unemployment relief for fear that unwittingly I might close the only retreat.

At the System Council convention Brother Floyd L. Elliot, of Local Union No. 47, was reelected as general chairman-secretary-treasurer and Brother T. A. Miller, of Local Union No. 708, was elected as vice chairman. The executive board members are: Wesley Coopock, L. U. No. 452; Emil Wolff, L. U. No. 533; A. F. Konzak and M. A. Casanova, L. U. No. 546; C. E. Diamond and B. D. Jones, Jr., L. U. No. 547; Earl Sinclair, L. U. No. 618, and F. E. Gerken, L. U. No. 633.

Our local extends best wishes to the officers and the executive board

M. A. CASANOVA,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

Linda Vista will be a complete city, wired 100 per cent union to the last electric light bulb.

The McNeil Construction Co. and the Zoss Construction Co. arrived on the job, located a few miles north of San Diego, January 12, 1941. March 1 the plans were completed and the first house was started. September 1 the last house of the total 3,000 units was completed. These houses were not temporary houses, but well-built frame, plaster and stucco houses right close to first quality.

When you speak of 3,000 houses, it sounds not nearly as large as it really is. All electric utilities, gaslines, water, sewer, telephones, fire alarms, street lights, and a complete sewage disposal plant, elevated water tank, pumping station, sub-stations, etc., were completed in the six months from March 1 to September 1.

All inside electrical work was performed by members of Local Union No. B-569, under the able direction of Clare Bennett, of Bennett & Forsberg Electric Co., Los Angeles. All outside electrical work was performed by members of Local Union No. 465. There was an average employment of 65 inside electricians of L. U. No. B-569 for the six months of construction. The houses were wired by production methods and the men seemed to enjoy the method very much. During the entire job there was not any labor trouble, due to a system first tried on this job, involving the use of coordinators paid by the company and selected by the San Diego Building Trades Council. These men worked full time settling arguments, checking cards, and all the other many jobs that heretofore were done by the job steward when he could find time. The job had a peak employment of 6,200 men.

The coordinators were given access to the employment records in the various departments, whereby they could use the list to check with the various crafts' business agents. All in all, the coordinator system worked exceptionally well.

The houses consisted of one, two, four, and six family units, of one, two, or three bedrooms per unit. There is plenty of yard space for each house, and each house is furnished with a new electric refrigerator, stove, floor furnace and a water heater.

In a very short while there will be five schools, many grocery stores, markets, civic buildings, and everything to make a complete city.

M. J. COLLINS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

Have been requested by Brother Fred Eggers, president of Local No. 595, to send in to the JOURNAL the summary of our reports on the State A. F. of L. convention held in San Francisco, September 22-27, 1941, to which L. U. No. 595 sent six delegates, to-wit: Campbell, Gerard, Hotchkiss, Johnston, Restos, Roux.

Looking back on the convention, we see in perspective a certain underlying theme which was perhaps not even apparent to us delegates, while we were surrounded by the convention turmoil. Underneath all the speeches, the resolutions, the discussions on the floor, ran the realization of the tremendous part which labor is playing in the American scene. Not all the part that labor is playing is entirely praiseworthy, but labor unions are human institutions and subject therefore to human frailties.

Perhaps the most constructive evidence of the contribution labor can make in thinking out and planning for the future was the plan proposed to meet the post-war depression which is expected to follow this tremendous upheaval we are now experiencing. To quote:

"We urge that the Congress of the United States be called upon now to enact the necessary legislation that will continue in effect the full tax burden that is in effect at the close of the war for a period of at least two years longer. This, in our judgment, should be done in order to provide national revenue to enable the federal government to subsidize the industries of America so that they may continue to operate upon a full-time basis, even though markets and fiscal circumstances only warrant part-time productive operation." * * * "This would also prevent a gap of earning ability of the mass of workers in this country between the time of the stoppage of war activity and the resumption of normal production of industry, because it must be borne in mind that in spite of the fact that wages may go to high levels during the war, the average worker cannot and does not accumulate or save enough to last over a prolonged period of unemployment."

Again, we heard appeals from political leaders for labor to register and vote. The governor said:

"I emphasize the need of organized labor to consider its responsibilities not only in the industrial field, but in the political field. See that every man and woman, of every family in organized labor, and everybody else, as far as possible, are registered and go to the polls to participate in their government. I was shocked to learn that practically one-half of the members of organized labor in the state of California were not registered. That is a sad commentary but I think it must arouse those who are in the leadership of labor to see that it is corrected now, and in the future."

President Haggerty emphasized the same point when he said:

"I am sure that all of our unions have been made aware of the need for changing the personnel of the legislators before the next session, and I would recommend that organizations be immediately established in every Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council in this state for the purpose of choosing proper people to elect as state officials, which organization work should be

started immediately after this convention in order that we may carry through the slogan of the American Federation of Labor: 'To reward our friends and defeat our enemies.' This is a direct challenge to our people which must be successfully met and cannot be avoided."

Interestingly enough, labor requested, by means of one resolution, an investigation into the working of the State Compensation Insurance Fund system, showing that the people, through labor, are keeping a watchful eye on the administration of their governmental agencies.

Significant, too, was the request for labor to keep its leadership "clean," so that it would not lay itself open to accusations of racketeering. To maintain a high standard of leadership is of paramount importance if labor is to go forward on its mission of representing the great body of the American people.

Speaking for my co-delegates and myself, may I say that this was an interesting experience for us. We were pleased to be honored as delegates from No. 595 to this state convention, and the ample expense allowance made it a pleasant and interesting week. We were all glad to do what little we were able to do, and hope that this brief summary has conveyed to Local No. 595 our genuine feeling that this is a tremendous and important job that we all are doing together, as members of a labor union.

AUGUST GERARD,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello, everybody! Back again!

Reading the papers, I noticed that the most learned college professors of our country are now debating whether we get more money or not. What would the old-timers that are gone think of that? I am wondering if those college professors who have taken charge of our business to smooth out the wrinkles actually know anything about the physical part of the railroad man's work on the railroad. It is true that one or possibly two of these gentlemen have written books on railroad and labor subjects and have given many lectures, but if they have not actually experienced the work of the railroad game then their knowledge is theoretical.

The one and only vital thing we have clung to all these years is the experience of the manual art of railroad work. So why under the shining sun do our officers put up with such a proceeding as turning our business and duties over to such persons to go into all kinds of technicalities, charts of work, diagrams and formulas, spending untold sums of money on such inquiries?

To me there is too much time being wasted. We are being deprived of too much money out of the pockets of our workers that they should be using. There is talk already about inflation, about the public receiving and spending too much money, when we, the railroad workers, are making exactly the same as in the other war, with income taxes increased.

I do not know what the outcome of this powwow will be, but whatever it is we should go back immediately for more and better conditions. I think that all the railroad men who are working six and seven days should be paid extra over the 40-hour work week that is being recognized all over our country as the standard. We should have a 40-hour contract, time and one-half for the sixth day and double time for the seventh day. This would raise our hourly rate, better our conditions, and raise our physical fitness. Others are getting this compensation, why not we? What have our Brothers that we haven't? We do the same work, with the same tools, in the same

way, so why is there such a difference between their pay and the railroad man's pay? To me, gentlemen, the whole program is too slow, and what our gang needs is a very heavy shot of unionism and less politicianism, if we ever expect to get into the dollar and two-dollar class and out of the change class.

THE SENTINEL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

HENRY MILLER

Editor:

Like the great majority of the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, I never knew Henry Miller, our first president.

In fact, at the time of his election to the presidency of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, I was as yet unborn. The year of his retiring from that office in order that he might go forth and establish new local unions was the year of my birth. Hardly had my life begun when his ended tragically.

Yet, like the majority of the members of our Brotherhood, I realize and appreciate what the name Henry Miller means to an organization such as ours.

To us, the name Henry Miller means vision and leadership; it means toil and sacrifice; and it means absolute faith and trust in the Brotherhood he was instrumental in founding; the International Brotherhood he saw in his mind's eye 50 years ago.

His name will go down to posterity as an incentive and example to follow in order that we may grow and prosper as he and his associates foresaw our growth and prosperity on down through the years.

Let us, then, in this great anniversary year, pay silent tribute in open meeting to the name and spirit of Henry Miller; let us bow our heads in silent prayer for one minute during a regular meeting of each and every local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

At the foot of Henry Miller's grave the Brotherhood has placed a bronze plaque as a lasting tribute to his memory. On this tablet the following quotation is inscribed: "Lo, his name led all the rest."

May we add here: "Write him as one who loved his fellowmen."

It is gratifying to report that the overdue prosperity predicted by your correspondent in previous issues of the JOURNAL is really showing itself within our jurisdiction. Our members who attended the regular meeting of September 25 were no doubt elated when Brother Bert Chambers, Jr., announced that all members who were working in the jurisdictions of other local unions should see him after the meeting in order that they may be placed at home.

This is truly the best local news we have been able to pass along since acting as your scribe. We are confident that by the time this issue reaches the membership our available jobs will be greater than our local unions can supply from the home source, and that many Brothers from neighboring and distant local unions will have the opportunity of working along with us.

This announcement, we are sure, will be received with joy by those of our members scattered throughout many parts of the United States and Canal Zone. May we suggest that all Brothers interested in working in Chester and vicinity first write to Business Manager Bert Chambers, Jr., L. U. No. 654, I. B. E. W., Chester, Pa.

Along with many of our officers, members, their wives and lady friends, we attended the thirty-ninth anniversary banquet given by

L. U. No. 313, Wilmington, Del., held on September 20, at the ballroom of the Dupont Hotel. This affair was one of the finest banquets we have had the pleasure of attending.

Many notables in government, labor and civic life were in attendance, along with officers and members from the local unions throughout Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Maryland. Among the speakers were International Vice President E. F. Kloter; William Walker, L. U. No. 98, member of National Electrical Code Committee, and John J. Hartnett, president, Delaware State Federation of Labor.

S. J. Cristiano, international representative, I. B. E. W., acted as toastmaster.

We members of L. U. No. 654 who attended this affair are high in praise of a job well done by L. U. No. 313, led by President Schrank, Business Manager Madden and Chairman of Arrangements Schechinger.

On behalf of L. U. No. 654, we extend good wishes for continued success for L. U. No. 313. We look forward to attendance on the occasion of their Golden Anniversary, in the year 1952. Truly, as Brother Kloter remarked in his address "Thirty-nine years is a long time in the life of any institution, and is a record to be well proud of!"

We have recently received a letter from Brother Bob Fitch, one of our charter members, now employed for the past nearly two years on the fortification project in the Panama Canal Zone. Bob's letter would do credit to a lecturer or correspondent sent to cover the Canal Zone situation. We look forward to his return on vacation in early December and promise him a rousing welcome. We advise him to start preparing his lecture on his experiences while away, as we have accepted his offer to address our meeting on his return and promise to act as publicity director for this event.

Brother George Boose, L. U. No. B-3, called to advise that he was leaving to attend the international convention in St. Louis. While there he will act as eastern delegate for the taproom technicians. George proposes to recommend that bartenders furnish pencils and paper for sketching, thereby eliminating much discussion due to indistinct drawings made on a wet bar with the finger.

Our job at Lukens Steel, Coatsville, Pa., is getting well under way. There is a fine supervision and good fellowship evident on this project. Jerry Smith is measuring up in all respects as steward on the job.

The apprentice school will be on its way, we trust, to another successful season by the time this issue reaches the members. It is the duty of every apprentice to take full advantage of the teaching and training offered by our local union under the supervision and guidance of Brothers Leisenring and Wheeler. Those who are active and interested in learning while young will find that in the years to come will be the ones who will have the experience and capabilities to govern and lead our local union to continued success.

J. A. DOUGHERTY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-711, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Editor:

First of all, our election of officers for the ensuing term: W. C. Wysong, president; Robert N. Horn, vice president; D. H. Elzea, recording secretary; J. R. Lowry, financial secretary; H. W. Collins, treasurer; E. L. Brown, business manager; George W. Hodgson and Earl Chapman, executive board. E. L. Brown and J. R. Lowry, with William Beggs as alternate, were elected as delegates to convention at St. Louis.

Big doings in this locality! Most of our members, together with a number of members from locals in this vicinity, are on the big

Douglas "blackout" plant, a \$12,000,000 job. The electrical work alone will run over \$1,000,000.

The general contractors were the Walker Construction Company, while "Casey" Jones, of Pasadena, has furnished his personnel with his superintendent, Ted Le Braun, personally in charge of the job (electrical) since last November.

Our own member, George Hodgson, has been assistant superintendent and general foreman. Then out of L. U. No. 711 we have a foreman on each of the big buildings or units. Mark ("Whitey") Wright is our shop steward. Vern Boyd, Bill Glaser, Art Hewitt, Red Collins, Jack Hakes, Otto Green, W. C. Wysong, Russ Winterburn, Tony Miller and L. M. ("Holly") Hollyday were foremen or pushers.

Then we have the Consolidated Steel job in our local ship yard, and the big new naval base that will employ a great many of our members.

Also we have several big new housing jobs. We have been able to furnish competent men for all these jobs.

We have rumors of big additions to the already large Douglas plant in prospect, about doubling the present size. Hints also that a big naval hospital and another federal housing job are under consideration.

We have a new agreement with our local contractors in effect with a substantial increase, also a new electrical ordinance that has been several years in the making.

C. S. FERRIS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

At the recent Labor Day celebration sponsored by the Portsmouth Central Labor Union and affiliated locals, a swell time was had by all. This feature has become well established in this city over the past few years and gets bigger and better as time goes on. Amongst other attractions were the popularity contest and bathing beauty contest, both of which were won by a young lady sponsored by L. U. No. 734; and Brother "Lownie" Richardson is still strutting around like a new father, just because he discovered the lady in question. These contests carried as prizes numerous articles of attire, etc., and a week's all-expense trip to Miami Beach, Fla. Oh, yes, the lady's name is Miss Evelyn Taylor, of Portsmouth, Va., an active member of Waiters' Local No. 807. Congratulations!

Just one more recapitulation of our past successes and then for sometime to come I intend to confine my remarks to elaborating on some of our grievances, instead of bragging so much. At our last Norfolk meeting we initiated 43 new candidates, bringing our membership to 842. This is a truly remarkable growth from 270 members less than three years ago. New applications are being received every meeting and we expect to reach the thousand mark by 1942.

I am spending my first day off in over a month in catching up on various matters so as to leave a clean slate behind me when I reach St. Louis.

See you in St. Louis.

O. W. HERB,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 743, READING, PA.

Editor:

Here is a note from up Schuylkill Valley way, where we find things going about in routine, locally, but in our outlying districts construction is progressing rapidly on buildings for defense purposes. We have all our men working and in addition a number

of others. Also in the very near future are a couple of nice sized jobs.

However, our largest local job, the addition to the West Reading Plant of the Metropolitan Edison Co., is fast nearing completion, thus releasing a number of the Brothers to other jobs where they are needed most. And while I have mentioned the Metropolitan Edison Co. I want to state that Brother Paulson of Erie has been in our territory recently in an effort to bring about the organization of the linemen and operators of the Reading division, since a number of other divisions on the company's system have already been organized under the guidance of Brother Paulson. This once settled will end a long standing controversy.

A number of the Brothers have been attending the regional meetings held once a month by the locals in the 75-100-mile radius, and always report some very interesting subjects back to our local. Especially problems of man power and problems relating to defense. These are mostly ironed out at these regional meetings, thus eliminating much misunderstanding and hard feelings that sometimes exist. It all adds to the Brotherhood and good neighbor policy.

As of October 1 Brother Ludwig has relinquished his job of business manager for Local No. 743 to Brother Heffelfinger and the members of Local No. 743 take this opportunity to express their appreciation and thanks to Brother Ludwig for his fine judgment and capable handling of the job which he held for a number of years. Also, to pledge their full cooperation and good wishes to Brother Heffelfinger in the same capacity.

With hunting season here, some of the Brothers besides being wire jerkers and pipe butchers, are the most ardent hunters and sportsmen. There seem to be some who are really top notch when it comes to trap shooting, especially so since having obtained

a new gun and outfit. It seems to really upset some of the Brothers, too, who, by the way, do not hunt. As it was remarked the other day on the job, that it was not safe for an unarmed man to venture into the "shanty" at noontime to eat his lunch, as these so-called hunters might go amuck and hurt some one. Ha! Ha! However, by the time this is published it might be another story that we heard.

Well, this is all this time, but will be back again.

R. L. BUCKWALTER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 744, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Editor:

The antidote to dissatisfaction and its underlying cause seems to have been discovered by Chairman Walter Steele. Some of our members claim to have been preyed upon by some of our supervisors with hypocritical charges. Brother Steele intervened and arbitrated the disputes. Some of the members were so well pleased with the results that they voluntarily paid for the refreshments that were served after our regular business meetings. This kind of enthusiasm has never presented itself on these premises until the inception of the I. B. E. W.

Some railroad official in the West says that we are defeating our purpose by asking for an increase in wages. Is he a big dope—or is he?

Brother Ingram, with Local Union No. 205, Detroit, Mich., you wrote everything just perfectly. You're darn right we want an increase and we will fight to back up our desire to get it.

Brother Guy Reed, Local Union No. 744, of the telephone and telegraph department, was seriously injured, and while he was in the hospital his wife was endowed with a pair of twins. Guy, you will receive an envelope from the boys, and thank Al Dawson.

OUR TOPIC

Everything in the universe from atoms to solar systems is continually moving, changing, transforming or developing. Likewise the history of the human race is nothing but a ceaseless change, a continuous development. Although these struggles and changes are ceaseless, the apparent velocity of these motions vary at different periods. Pause here to visualize the contrast of the I. B. E. W. Fifty years ago Henry Miller pried a board from the floor and used it as a gavel and bellowed, "Brothers, we are sorely in need of a gigantic union of electrical workers on this hemisphere."

There are times when whole series of important changes take place so rapidly as to take one's breath away, only to be followed by long periods of stagnation, as during the recent depression. A much-discussed change of events, national and international, is the chaotic upheaval and ascendancy of fascism in hydra-headed guise that spreads across the world. Vast masses of people seem stunned into apathy ill suited to their great need for the extension of liberty.

We on this side of both oceans have reached an era where action should not be delayed if we are to escape the heavy heel of tyranny. There is but one ray of hope for the working man or woman desiring freedom and privilege. Only by combining our strength numerically into their respective crafts in trades unions as advocated by the A. F. of L., and by accepting the guidance of this experienced organization can we react against the fascist hordes. The question of trades unionism is one of great importance. The organizations of men employed at trades largely figure in the politics and economics of the day. Their principles and control have become a matter of tremendous social significance. This is especially true with union members. Investigate



ELECTRICAL CREW OF CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF.

Upper row, left to right: Paul Ehm, Supt. E. Lewis McBride, Asst. Supt. and B. M. L. U. No. 792, C. Holliday, Supt. Foremen. Lower row, left to right: Foremen Bob Springer, Willard Abbott, A. Snodgrass, C. Alexander, Harry Allen, Irvine Truitt, Pres. No. 792, F. C. Wilson, L. Addison, S. Tully, Roy Jenkins, Bill Slater, H. (Red) Sandli. Foremen J. McKie, W. Siler, Mickey Green, G. Collins, W. A. Sharp are not present.



L. U. No. 903, Gulfport, Miss., furnished this crew to do the electrical installation at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss. Messer Electric Co. was the contractor.

your local union. You find the most intelligent worker is organized and the unintelligent worker is still the no-bill.

This type has no incentive to participate actively in any routine, even his job. (Bosses, please note!) The A. F. of L. is the rudimentary framework of a sane system and the strength of this structure manifests itself only by the support given to it by its members, physically, morally and financially, viz: paid up dues. I write this exposition to create a glimpse at events as they are and to remind union members that we must solidify our might into a gigantic force to meet any opposing force objective of deranging the principles of the working people on this hemisphere.

DAVID H. CROUSE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA. Editor:

I am pleased to know that a good many of our members are reading my articles in the JOURNAL. Some of the things mentioned seem to have borne fruit. A movement has been started to elect our system council officers by referendum vote, which seems to have met with popular approval from the membership. The system council meets this month, November, in Jacksonville, and I trust each point where enough men are employed will be able to send delegates, as we have so much on railroads today that other crafts are slowly and surely going to take over unless we take more interest in our affairs. There is so much new equipment being added on railroads and other crafts are getting the benefits. Machinists should never have been given half of Diesel rider jobs on this railroad.

Our last meeting was a good one and we had a very pleasant visit from our general chairman, Brother J. H. Cubbedge, who spent the day with us and attended the meeting and gave the members a nice talk.

One of the main things in any organization is unity and brotherly feeling. Our craft is different from some of the other labor organizations, as there are so many branches of it, but let's always remember that any member paying dues in our organization is entitled to consideration and representation

in any matters pertaining to his welfare. Therefore, in making up by-laws let's word them, section by section, so that they will cover all of our members, no matter what their duties may be, cranemen, apprentices or helpers. Members, be sure to read in October JOURNAL articles from Local Union No. 794, Chicago, and Local Union No. 632, Atlanta. They express my sentiments exactly along this line.

I am sure all of the boys will be sorry to hear of the unfortunate accident that happened to Brother J. P. Rich. He lost his thumb on his left hand and we sympathize with him very much and sincerely hope he will be back on the job soon.

Brother Railey has been very active as our federated shop committeeman since going on the job.

Which one of our gang reminds you of the "Volga Boatman"?

Congratulations to the terminal boys for their good attendance at the meetings. Hope Brother Kirchain didn't forget to remove his shoes in berth on his trip to St. Louis.

By the way, the October JOURNAL was a swell one. Hats off to our Editor.

J. R. BOYLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 917, MERIDIAN, MISS. Editor:

L. U. No. 917 is still here, although no press secretary has been active for a long, long time.

A lot of things have happened since the last writeup appeared in the JOURNAL. We have opened an office and now have a secretary and a full-time business manager. Our scale has been raised to \$1.37½ per hour for a 40-hour week.

We are turning our apprentices into mechanics who will stand up with any. All of our members are working, some here and some under various locals in Tennessee, North Carolina, Louisiana, Indiana, Alabama, and Mississippi.

We are moving into larger quarters so as to have both an office and a meeting room adjoining.

We held our regular meeting Monday night and eight apprentices were given journey-

men inside wiremen's cards, and two linemen's apprentices were given journeymen linemen's cards after they had passed a rigid examination in their respective branches.

Business Manager A. K. Stuart is our delegate to the convention.

R. E. BREWER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 923, AUGUSTA, GA.

Editor:

It is rather difficult for one to write for this column without injecting too much of his personal feelings into the forefront. However, this is a good place to let your fellow members know what's on the mind of one who is interested in seeing the rights of organized workers respected.

With so many defense jobs under way and most of the organized workers so busy earning their share of the good wages being paid on these jobs, I am afraid too many of them will become forgetful as to how they are now able to enjoy these good wages. I hope they won't forget that someone had to struggle, strive and sacrifice to get those wages where they are now. If enough of them do forget, they can rest assured that the wage level will decrease.

Those local unions that are fortunate enough to have good working agreements should not sit back and let their gains be taken away in piecemeal fashion. Just because we have the legal right to collective bargaining is no reason why we should relax in our efforts to see that the organized worker is given a fair deal in his associations with his employer.

There are certain principles that organized labor must stand pat on. Not the least of these is the right to free speech in the local union hall and out of it. This right must not be restricted by allowing those who speak for the rights of labor to be discriminated against. When a member of a local union is not free to express himself as he really feels when important matters are up for discussion it is hard for me to see how he can even pretend to enjoy the right of free speech. But if those who are interested in seeing justice given the worker are not given the wholehearted support of the union membership, then how can we expect anything but discrimination?

If one were so foolish as to judge the whole by a part I am afraid that lots of us would despair at the faults we discover in our own local union. But when one really believes in the aims and purposes of the Brotherhood he will not allow himself to become too greatly disturbed by the faults that are bound to be present in some units of any organization as large as our Brotherhood. We must, however, recognize these faults and do all in our power to correct them if we would expand and preserve the Brotherhood. Herein lies the eventual success of the labor movement for all crafts.

The failure to take action is sometimes more detrimental to the local union than the taking of erroneous action. Silence and delayed action in the presence of evil can prove to be a very costly practice. A local union that is not wide awake and sensitive to infringements on the rights of its members is in a dangerous condition. A progressive local union is an aggressive local union that puts the interests of its members above personal interests. The laboring man has ample reason to thank God that there have been and still are men with character enough to champion the rights of labor and stand by them at great personal sacrifice. There are some, however, who seem to forget they owe anything to the Brotherhood, but are always willing and eager

to accept what it offers them in the way of benefits.

There is nothing dishonorable in belonging to a bona fide labor union, nor in supporting its just cause. But evidently there are those who think it is, if they are to be judged by their constant criticism of and opposition to the labor union's activities.

If more of the members would attend the meetings regularly I don't believe it would be necessary for me to write down these thoughts. Do you think they will read them? I have an idea they will. And I hope they will feel inclined to take up their responsibilities as members of the I. B. E. W. What about it, you "stay-away" members? Don't you think you should attend more of the meetings and keep posted on matters up for discussion and action? Let's go to the local union meetings and attend to our business as we should before someone else does it for us. We should not let someone else look after things as important to us as our right to fair representation and collective bargaining. Keep ever conscious of the fact that there are many able and willing hands continually at work tearing down the gains organized labor has made, and if we workers would add to these gains, yea even retain them, we must all work willingly and continuously for the cause of organized labor.

R. M. BALLARD,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1215, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Blair Jones reports that Chief Engineer Talph Cannon, Assistant Chief Engineer Ross Beville, and Engineers Bill Brubaker, Blair Jones, Larry Lefebvre, Fay Martin and Pete Meisinger received increases in salary on August 3, 1941, in accordance with their A. B. T. U. of I. B. E. W. contract with the management of station WINX.

Bill Brubaker, engineer and steward at WINX, took his annual vacation from July 20 to August 7. He visited his parents who reside in Luray, Va. Brubaker is a firm believer in mountain climbing as a "rest cure" for the nervous system. He climbed 3,400 feet to the top of Mary's Rock, which is located between Panorama and Skyline, Va.

Lynwood McDonald from the WJSV transmitter reports that he tried to list the following under the head of vacations, but after taking a closer look at the transmitter supervisor, Bill Kriz, he decided that perhaps he could be wrong. Bill has just returned to WJSV after two months in Puerto Rico installing a transmitter for WKAQ. Due to the lack of sunburn on Bill, Lynwood was forced to admit that maybe Bill did work nights and sleep days. Have you ever been in the process of taking a shower and when soaped from head to foot have someone shut off the water? Well, it can happen in San Juan where they shut the water off each night at 10 p. m. Ask Bill, he knows. When asked about the most interesting part of the trip, Lynwood should have known that an old time ship operator like Bill would have said, "the boatride." OK, Bill, we're glad to have you back.

On Wednesday, August 27, Larry Holt of the WJSV Transmitter staff became the proud father of a baby girl weighing six pounds, four one-half ounces. Mr. and Mrs. have agreed to call their newly arrived Laurene Grace Holt. More power to you, Larry.

The Glen Miller band was here again and Ed Laker did the honors of riding gain. Ed said that everything went along fine until Marion Hutton got up to the mike to do her part, then it was hard for him to keep his mind on riding gain. Ed said

that his favorite saying still holds true, "They're all nice, but some are better than others."

"The spirit of '41" programs heard on CBS on Sunday afternoons at 3:30 p. m. are giving the boys at WJSV quite a bit of work. This program requires short wave equipment, several remote points, and a master control. It usually is a hard job and gives plenty of technical difficulties. Those men who worked on the pickups recently were Dick Whitman, Carl Lindberg and Leonard Thomas at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.; Ed Laker, Al Hardy and Ted Morris at a U. S. Naval air station on the Atlantic Coast; Granville Klink and Howard Stephan at Fort Knox, Ky., and Granville Klink and Al Hardy at Fort Bragg, N. C.

Granville Klink and Walter Brester were blood donors to Mrs. Beale, the wife of Marcellus Beale of WJSV. Mrs. Beale had to undergo an emergency operation for an internal hemorrhage and the above, with Mr. Parks, a neighbor to the Beale's, proved to have the right type of blood. Marcellus reports that the wife is doing fine.

Al Hardy and Carl Lindberg were back from a little visit to their old home town, Youngstown, Ohio. They made the trip on their days off while gas was still being sold by the tank instead of by the five gallons.

Robert Pilcher arrived home from a vacation at Ocean City, Md. Bob's advice is to stay away from the slot machines if you want to get home without borrowing a couple of bucks. Earle Heatwole has been vacationing in North Carolina exploring the heights of Mt. Mitchell and surf fishing on the coast. Lew Rice has been relaxing at home and doing some fresh and salt water fishing. Lynwood McDonald spent his vacation in Florida bathing and sight-seeing mostly on the beach. Dick Whitman spent his three weeks' vacation on a trip to the West Coast in his station wagon. Ed Laker spent a quiet week at home, or at least that is his story. Granville Klink is spending his vacation trying to run his high power transmitter with one hand and feed his offspring with the other—sorry, Klink, but that's the report from your better half. We received a card from Leonard Thomas who is seeing friends in Birmingham, Ala.

Andy Massey and Herman Groom of the WJSV Transmitter attended a special meeting held by the New York Local No. 1212. The meeting was called for discussions on the CBS negotiations.

Robert Pilcher, chairman, Granville Klink and Pete Meisinger are arranging a party. Those invited are the boys at radio stations WMAL, WRC, WOL, WJSV, WINX and the radio section of A. T. & T. The blowout that was held last year was a great success so we are hoping for the best this year.

Walter Brester arrived home from the Army games. He had quite an experience. Walt fed about one show a day out of different places such as Lake Charles, La.; Shreveport, La.; Galveston, Texas. He traveled by train, plane and car, slept in tents and so-called hotels, ate when and where he could find it and all of this was done in an army uniform which he purchased in Louisiana. He said he grew a moustache while away for two and one-half weeks and upon arriving home his offspring didn't recognize him, so Walt had to shave the blinking thing off. Walt is one of the field engineers for WJSV.

Clyde Hunt, chief engineer for WJSV, has gone on a week's vacation. We understand that he is aboard Bob Trout's boat trying to catch a fish or two. It must be pretty cold up there in New York because we understand that he bought a pair of long drawers before leaving.

Al Hardy, WJSV engineering, went to Baltimore, Md., to witness the launching of the "Patrick Henry" as well as feeding it to CBS.

Ross Beville is back at work again at WINX after a vacation to Texas. Ross is assistant chief engineer of the engineering staff.

WALTER BRESTER,
Press Secretary.

WINX publicity man, Blair Jones, has joined the engineering staff of WIT at the Washington Institute of Technology. Due to the vacancy Blair left in the publicity committee the news from WINX is very limited. We did find out, however, that Larry Lefebvre also left their staff to join the staff of a radio station in Paterson, N. J.

WJSV's Walt Brester and Bob Pilcher went to Aberdeen, Md., to witness, as well as engineer, a program for the Spirit of '41, the maneuvers of the army proving grounds.

Leonard Thomas was rushed to the hospital after work one day for an appendectomy. Leonard is coming along in fine shape and will be back to work in a few days.

Walt Brester got back from a two weeks' vacation to Cincinnati and Chicago. He visited the transmitter at WBBM and our old friend, Ed Hamel, supervisor.

The local held its monthly meeting on October 6, at the Earle Building. The regular business was taken care of and the meeting adjourned at eleven o'clock.

Bruce Geddes and Ralph Shultz went on a little fishing trip down on the bay. Bruce caught the biggest one of the day, but it wasn't a fish—it was the anchor. Bruce also had a bath—while standing in the two by four row boat along came a wave and dumped the MC wizzard in the drink.

Larry Holt can't seem to make up his mind. He's first out to the transmitter then at the studios. At the present time he is at the studio.

Ed Laker has left for St. Louis, Mo., for the I. B. E. W. convention. He will represent this local and be there a week or better.

Carl Lindberg had his car window smashed; his overcoat and a remote amplifier stolen. Carl was engineering a religious program for Elder Michaux, while outside not 20 feet away a thug was operating on his car. They found the amplifier in a nearby alley but the overcoat and the thief in it have not been located.

RALPH C. SHULTZ,
Acting Publicity Chairman.

L. U. NO. 1220, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

In keeping with our record of constant growth and expansion, I wish to report that eight new members entered the ranks of Brotherhood here in the month of September. Three were initiated at the executive board meeting and five more Brothers took their oaths of allegiance at the regular meeting, administered by Representatives Rennaker and Sosbee, who were present.

The wage negotiations for the C. B. S. Engineers have progressed briefly as follows: Business Manager Rennaker and International Representative Frank Sosbee opened the negotiations in Chicago with Vice Presidents Atlans and Runyon. The engineers are asking a 20 per cent increase in salary based mainly on the salaries paid for similar work performed in other parts of the industry, the increased cost of living over the past four years and the company's ability to pay. Little progress was made in Chicago and the whole proceedings were moved on to New York, where Rennaker very ably presented the entire picture to President Paley; however, the

best counter-proposal was a 6 per cent increase if the men would agree to arbitrate any differences next year when the present contract expires. This, the men felt, would in effect just extend the present contract an additional year. The result of a vote on the acceptance or rejection of the proposal showed a large majority in favor of rejection and many indicated that they felt that any agreement that we accept should not have any such "strings" or conditions attached. If nothing more is done the situation will automatically go to arbitration October 1.

Here is an interesting note: One hundred per cent of the engineers at WAIT, Chicago's newest radio station, are A. B. T. U. members.

Brother Vick Voss, of WJJD in Chicago, had a fine article in the last publication of "Electronics" on the subject of a new broadcast remote amplifier he had designed. This brings up a subject that probably is overlooked by many engineers. That is to publish more of your ideas in trade magazines. I know from experience and contact with many broadcast men that a lot of you fellows have, or have had, some very fine ideas on better or different equipment, methods of operation, etc. And, after all, who is better qualified to voice their opinions than the very fellows who make the business tick? Perhaps you have only a new gadget that is related to broadcasting. Not very long ago the government was advertising for "gadget men," and if gadgets are vital to the United States they certainly can be used in this business. Maybe you studio men have some new ideas on acoustics, microphone uses or other studio technique. If so, let yourself be heard and the whole thing may result in the industry having a little higher regard for the "dumb guy who pushes the buttons and turns the knobs."

Brothers Charley Warriner and Art Maus will be returning from St. Louis in a few days where they are officially representing Local No. 1220 at the big I. B. E. W. convention. We feel sure that they will return with a most interesting and informative report.

The members of L. U. No. 1220 at WCLS, in Joliet, Ill., have a brand new contract with the management as of October 11. This is their first and it incorporates, in main, all the elements of the "regular" type ABTU contract in respect to working conditions, sick leave, vacations, overtime, etc., as well as an approximate increase in salary of 30 per cent for the technicians and 40 per cent for the chief engineer. Thanks to Brothers Art Maus and Gene Kruzel for their fine assistance in negotiating with the management, as well as, of course, Business Manager Renneker.

It is with deep regret that I report the passing of a Brother, Garnet J. Grayson, who died October 25, following a long illness. He joined the staff of WCFL in Chicago, March, 1937. Brothers of the Radio Fraternity will remember him as W9GVY.

JERRY SMITH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1255, W. NYACK, N. Y.

Editor:

As this is my last article as press secretary of my local I am going to pass on to the boys a little information about their contract which they don't seem to understand the way they should. What it is. How it works. And how to make it work personally for each one.

Our contract established a standard of conditions under which we shall work for the company. It was written to arrange a complete understanding of the mutual relations between we members and the company,

with the view of securing harmonious co-operation between us. Both parties signed it. It is therefore legal and within the law and recognized as such by the state of New York and the federal government. It is binding to both parties.

The company has these rights: The right to hire, suspend, discharge for proper cause, promote, demote or transfer, and the right to relieve employees from duty because of lack of work or for other proper and legitimate reasons. Brothers, this covers a lot of ground but the ground is just, because of this fact, *all this is subject to the union's rights of adjusting grievances as provided for in our contract. (Art. II.)*

The company agrees that it shall not discriminate, give interference, use restraint or coercion against any employee because of his membership in the union. At a special meeting called September 22, of which about 25 members (out of a possible 250) attended, a charge was brought up by the shop steward of the five-foot-forming department that his foreman violated this sacred part of our contract and some action is to be taken to see that he does not violate this clause again. This foreman has repeatedly refused to cooperate with the members and has caused members in his department all kinds of grief and despair. From his actions he appears to be doing all in his power to antagonize our union. At the next meeting something must be done, for the good of our union, with this trouble maker. Over 50 per cent of all grievances come from his department. This shows something is radically wrong.

As for grievances—and man-o-live do we have 'em—I would caution each member not to report a grievance when he is agitated and wants to lick every boss in the place. Relax! Be an intelligent human being. You can't blitzkrieg your grievances like the hammers of hell and expect the company's bosses to sit there and take it. Red blood flows through their veins, too. First, cool off. Get your common sense back. Many bosses would be willing to trade the false sense of "white collar" superiority for "work-shirt" security. When you're cooled off and collected and you really have a grievance, your first step is to get your shop steward and go to your foreman and state your case with an open mind and a willing heart. If proper results are not obtained, then get a couple of members from your local's grievance committee, your foreman, and then go in a body to the plant manager. This constitutes your *second step*, and don't take it unless you have taken your *first step*. You, too, must live according to your contract and it cuts down on the confusion. If after three days your grievance is still unsettled, you take these members of your local's grievance committee and a member from the international organization and yourself and together you go calling on the president of the company or his authorized representative. If the grievance still cannot be settled—and it'll have to be a corker to get through this jam session—your next and final step is to have created a board of arbitration. This board will consist of the following: One representative of the company, one representative of your local union (most likely your shop steward), and one impartial member to be selected from the New York State Mediation Board's panel of mediators. Then you go at it again. Then these three men make the decision and their decision is binding upon the company and you. Either you're right or you're wrong.

One thing more. In your second step, where you go to the plant manager and each step thereafter, your grievance must be submitted in writing for matter of record.

As yet this has never been done. See contract, Art. VI, paragraph (d).

(To be continued next month)

RUSSELL ODELL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1257, DALLAS, TEXAS

Editor:

We received our charter May 10, 1941, and started negotiations for a contract. October 17 a contract was signed with the Times-Herald Printing Co., owners of KRLD. We received a 33½ per cent increase in salary, paid vacations and sick leave. We wish to thank International Representative Lee and Brother McKinney, local president, for the splendid and amiable efforts in negotiating our contract. Since the organization of this chapter I don't believe I have ever seen such a change in a group of men. In any organization, union is one factor that largely spells its success. This one factor was lacking. Holding our meetings has caused more respect for the fellow worker, understanding and in general cooperation. I feel that this alone has given the company with which we work something salaries could not buy.

Most of the boys have been really taking in the fair and enjoying it this year. Riley might be a good aviator if he could keep his plane upright. Cox filled up on hamburgers trying to get telephone numbers, Klutz spending half his salary trying to win dolls, and even McKinney having plenty of trouble keeping his glasses clean in front of the Miss America show. Maund complained because he didn't get a front seat in the Sally Rand show, while the rest seemed content walking over the grounds. Marsala, I believe, would have dug up the buried girl if she had not been guarded.

This being the first publication of our local we think it best to go rather easy so at least some of this can be digested.

ROYSE WILLIAMS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1261, YORK, PA.

Editor:

After negotiating seven times with company executives, line department of York-Hanover division of the Metropolitan Edison and the Edison Light & Power Co., which is a part of the Associated Gas & Electric, Local Union No. 1261 gained an agreement which all Brothers considered a very satisfactory contract. We gained from 6 cents to 25 cents an hour. We gained retroactive pay from \$45 to \$125. The company agreed to a preferential shop, seniority rights, 90-day

(Continued on page 616)



A new Hawaii local, L. U. No. B-1260 of Honolulu, sends greetings through the JOURNAL. Picture shows one of their construction gangs running a transmission line over the mountains.

IN MEMORIAM

Fred Allen, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated January 30, 1903, in L. U. No. 245

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst on October 3, 1941, our esteemed and worthy Brother, Fred Allen; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Allen Local Union No. B-9 has lost a true and worthy member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our profound sympathy to his family in their hour of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH A. BREHMAN,
JOHN LAMPING,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

Delton D. Stephens, L. U. No. 750

Initiated February 13, 1941

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Delton D. Stephens, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. 750;

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a loyal friend most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother and that they be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 750, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

O. E. HAGGART,
S. D. BEARD,
M. V. SMITH,

Pine Bluff, Ark. Committee

Earl Kipp, L. U. No. 6

Initiated August 28, 1906, in L. U. No. 151

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Earl Kipp, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute, and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,
A. PULTZ,
C. FOEHN,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

Philip Herzog, L. U. No. 6

Initiated July 21, 1934

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Philip Herzog, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute, and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,
A. PULTZ,
C. FOEHN,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

John J. Hartnett, L. U. No. 185

Initiated September 16, 1927, in L. U. No. 408

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 185, mourn the passing of Brother John J. Hartnett from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by draping our charter for a period of 30 days, and in the inadequate manner of men, offer condolence to his family; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives and a copy to the Electrical Workers' Journal.

E. C. NAUGHTON,
JOHN E. BARROWS,
W. LEROY HALPINE,

Helena, Mont. Committee

W. F. Hilyer, L. U. No. 779

Initiated December 6, 1938

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 779, record the passing of our late Brother, W. F. Hilyer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory, and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

RALPH SAMPLE,
H. H. REID,
W. E. HARDEN,

Columbus, Ga. Committee

D. H. Bignardi, L. U. No. 613

Initiated December 21, 1925, in L. U. No. 550

Whereas it is with the most sincere feelings of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 613, mourn the loss of our Brother, D. H. Bignardi; be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 613, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

W. P. WEIR,
H. L. HARPER,
C. E. LATHAM,

Atlanta, Ga. Committee

Frank LePere, L. U. No. B-130

Initiated January 9, 1937

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we record the death of Brother Frank LePere. Whereas we wish to extend to his wife and relatives our deepest sympathy;

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-130, a copy sent to his relatives and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. L. LLOYD,
O. P. BATES,

New Orleans, La. Committee

Edward F. Walch, L. U. No. B-130

Initiated December 10, 1915

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward F. Walch; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-130 and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

H. L. LLOYD,
O. P. BATES,

New Orleans, La. Committee

John Kessell, L. U. No. B-130

Reinitiated February, 1913

It is with deepest regret and sorrow that we record the death of Brother John Kessell. Whereas we wish to extend to his wife and relatives our deepest sympathy;

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-130, a copy sent to his relatives and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. L. LLOYD,
O. P. BATES,

New Orleans, La. Committee

E. I. Drent, L. U. No. B-130

Reinitiated February, 1913

Whereas it is with deepest feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. B-130, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, E. I. Drent; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days, that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of Local No. B-130, a copy sent to his family, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

H. L. LLOYD,
O. P. BATES,

New Orleans, La. Committee

Ed Case, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated June 21, 1902

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst, on September 14, 1941, our esteemed and worthy Brother, Ed Case, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9 has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM STOKES,
JAMES SULLIVAN,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

L. M. Long, L. U. No. 613

Initiated August 18, 1941

Whereas Brother L. M. Long was initiated in L. U. No. 613 on August 18, 1941; and

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we record the passing of our Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication and a copy spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

W. P. WEIR,
H. L. HARPER,
C. E. LATHAM,

Atlanta, Ga. Committee

R. D. Long, L. U. No. 613

Initiated February 18, 1935

Whereas Brother R. D. Long was initiated in L. U. No. 613 on February 18, 1935; and

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow and regret that we record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

W. P. WEIR,
H. L. HARPER,
C. E. LATHAM,

Atlanta, Ga. Committee

William Burns, L. U. No. 339

Reinitiated February 1, 1935

It is with deep regret and sorrow in our hearts that we, the officers and members of Local No. 339, record here the death of our friend and Brother, William Burns, who passed to his eternal reward very suddenly on the night of July 12.

In paying respect to his memory may we state that he was a typical lineman, big of stature, kind in his manner, loved his home and family, and had a kind and sympathetic understanding toward his fellow worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in the loss that has come into their home; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union, that a copy be sent to our Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

"May his soul rest in peace."

EDWIN CAPSTICK,
WILLIAM WRIGHT,
CHARLES McEWEN,

Fort William, Ont. Committee

Joy McConkey, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated October 9, 1909*

Whereas it has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst on September 24, 1941, our esteemed and worthy Brother, Joy McConkey; and

Whereas in the death of Brother McConkey L. U. No. B-9 has lost a loyal and true member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local No. B-9, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

EMMETT R. GREEN,
WILLIAM PARKER,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Daniel Carr, L. U. No. 798*Initiated September 15, 1925*

With deep sorrow and regret we acknowledge and record the departure of Brother Carr, who, after a long and painful illness, passed away September 25, 1941.

Brother Carr was 45 years of age and a World War veteran. He was a man of excellent character, always exemplifying true friendship, good fellowship and brotherly love.

With our heads bowed we extend to his loved ones our deepest sympathy.

In memory of Brother Carr our charter shall be draped for 30 days, and at our next regular meeting the members will stand in silence for one minute.

Copies of this tribute shall be forwarded to the bereaved family and to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

J. CASEY,
M. H. ROWE,
A. ABRAMIC,
R. BATES,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

James C. Erback, L. U. No. B-1191*Initiated July 9, 1941*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1191, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, James C. Erback, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst.

We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in this their loss, which to a large extent we share with them.

We shall drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Erback, and a copy of this shall be written in the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to his family and one to our Journal for publication.

E. K. CLAGGETT,
A. H. DUNNAM,

West Palm Beach, Fla.

Committee

Ernest Burten Anderson, L. U. No. B-304*Reinitiated April 15, 1941*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-304, record the passing of a very faithful member, Ernest Burten Anderson; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting assembled rise and stand in silence for one minute, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ALVIN C. HARRISON,

Topeka, Kans.

Recording Secretary

Carl C. Haussener, L. U. No. 26*Initiated March 8, 1928*

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 26, Government Branch, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, Carl C. Haussener, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to call from our midst;

Whereas Brother Haussener was one of our charter members and served in various official capacities in our union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

J. F. SULLENDER,

Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary

Dan Danielson, L. U. No. 64*Initiated November 4, 1924*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 64, record the passing of our late Brother, Dan Danielson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory, and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

HAROLD BEIL,
ALBERT WOLZ,
FRANK BRUNTON,

Youngstown, Ohio.

Committee

Talmage J. MacLeod, L. U. No. 1212*Initiated June 1, 1939*

It is with sorrow and regret that we record the death of Brother Talmage J. MacLeod, who was financial secretary of Local Union No. 1212, A. B. T. U., of New York, who passed away August 9, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 1212 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

FRED L. JESSEE,

New York, N. Y.

Recording Secretary

George Walter Medlock, L. U. No. 332*Initiated May 18, 1937*

We, the members of Local Union No. 332, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of George Walter Medlock; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to his wife and family, who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal, and a copy sent to his bereaved wife; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

EMILE RICKENBACH,
E. SNEDAKER,
MIKE RADISICH,

San Jose, Calif.

Committee

George Henery, L. U. No. 552*Initiated November 27, 1920*

It is with deepest sorrow and sincere regret that we, the members of Local No. 552, record the passing of our late Brother, George Henery.

Whereas in the death of Brother Henery we realize the loss of a sincere friend and a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to his wife; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon our minutes.

E. M. ARMSTRONG,

President

M. M. GOODALL,

Lewistown, Mont.

Secretary

Kenneth Botts, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated April 19, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Kenneth Botts; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Botts Local Union No. B-9 has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Botts and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

W. E. BODEKER,
JOHN SCHUMACHER,
RAY JACOT,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Committee

Jacob Dietrich, L. U. No. 494*Initiated February 20, 1939*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we record the passing of our Brother, Jacob Dietrich, Local Union No. 494, who died September 9, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to his family.

GEORGE KAISER,
ARDEN FENSEL,
GEORGE SPATH,
JOHN BERST,
EMIL BROETLER,
ARTHUR SCHROEDER,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Committee

Fred Pfister, L. U. No. 532*Initiated August 12, 1925*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 532, record the passing of our Brother, Fred Pfister.

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a friend most highly esteemed by all who knew him;

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

L. O. EPPERLY,
J. R. SPACHT,
H. BEISWANGER,

Billings, Mont.

Committee

Joseph Paquette, L. U. No. 326*Initiated January 16, 1934*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Joseph Paquette;

Whereas L. U. No. 326 has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late beloved Brother, Joseph Paquette; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 326, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped in mourning for a period of 60 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, Joseph Paquette.

JOHN F. O'NEILL,
STEPHEN SULLIVAN,
HENRY GREAVES,
WALTER DUBOIS,
JOSEPH MCCARTHY,
JAMES HEELON,

Lawrence, Mass.

Committee

Sidney Stevenson, L. U. No. 396*Initiated September 5, 1917*

It is with the deepest of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 396, record the passing of our true and devoted Brother, Sidney Stevenson.

Whereas in the death of Brother Stevenson we realize the loss of a sincere friend and a loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the family in the hour of their greatest sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 396 shall be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Stevenson, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

CHARLES S. FLAGG,
JOHN J. GAY,
FRANK M. SULLIVAN,

Boston, Mass.

Committee

Harold McIntyre, L. U. No. B-730*Initiated February 1, 1935*

We, the members of L. U. No. 730, with deep regret do record the death of Brother Harold McIntyre, who passed away on September 26, 1941.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to his relatives and friends, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ANTHONY SCHAUFLEER,
LEONARD SEMON,
ANTHONY MANACHIO,

Newark, N. J.

Committee

Robert Holt, L. U. No. 65*Initiated November 3, 1922*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 65, record the death of our beloved friend and Brother, Robert Holt; and

Whereas we have lost, in the passing of Brother Holt, one of the true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union, that a copy be sent to the relatives of our late brother, that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

R. R. REND,
A. R. ATKIN,
R. A. PENHALE,

Butte, Mont. Committee

Carl E. Spetz, L. U. No. 856*Initiated March 25, 1934, in I. O.*

It is with deep regret and sorrow that the members of L. U. No. 856 record the death of Brother Carl E. Spetz; be it

Resolved, That our sympathy be conveyed to his family and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

R. E. TOWNSEND,
Recording Secretary

Avery, Idaho.

Ferd Jamison, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated July 9, 1934*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Ferd Jamison; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9 has lost, in the passing of Brother Jamison, one of its true and loyal members; be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

FRANK P. O'BRIEN,
RALPH A. BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

Theodore Heveler, L. U. No. B-79*Reinitiated July 18, 1941*

We have before us the sad task of reporting the death of Brother Theodore Heveler.

He had come to this country some 30 years ago from Cologne, Germany, and soon after gained employment with the old Syracuse Lighting Company. Such employment endured all his life.

Our sadness is mitigated by praising a character so worthy of it. His was a unique personality, if ever we met one. A natural-born gentleman, modest and retiring, and blessed to a marked degree with those sterling attributes of honor and fidelity upon which great friendship thrives.

He was held in high esteem by all who knew him, from the officials upstairs to his latest associate workman.

We sympathize with his relatives and many friends, while we are proud to be accounted friends of "Teddy".

MICHAEL E. CARROLL,
GEORGE LIVELY,
THOMAS BERRIGAN,

Syracuse, N. Y. Committee

Edward Hayes, Sr., L. U. No. 400*Reinitiated September 27, 1940*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 400, mourn the passing of our Brother, Edward Hayes, Sr., an esteemed and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to the family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of Brother Hayes, our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute be sent to our Journal for publication, a copy sent to his widow and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our union.

JOSEPH BOA,
Recording Secretary

Asbury Park, N. J.

James E. Doherty, L. U. No. 99*Initiated June 19, 1916*

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, to summon to His keeping our Brother, James E. Doherty, who, by his clean living, loyalty and sincerity has endeared himself to his fellow workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this their loss which we share with them; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter and honor roll for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to the Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

FRANK L. McCANN,

Providence, R. I. Recording Secretary

Alfred T. Jacobson, L. U. No. B-304*Initiated April 2, 1934*

We, the members of L. U. No. B-304, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Alfred T. Jacobson, who died on October 24, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy to be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

Topeka, Kans.

COMMITTEE.

James Nelson, L. U. No. B-57*Initiated October 28, 1937*

It is with heavy hearts and a feeling of great personal loss that we, the members of Local Union No. B-57, wish to pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our friend and Brother, Jim Nelson, who was taken from our midst on September 12, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to his family and send them a copy of these minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory, we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and stand in silence for one minute at our next regular meeting.

We feel that the following lines are particularly fitting to Jim and affectionately dedicate them to his memory:

I fancy the angels in Heaven
Rejoice now that Jim has come back;
But there's much of their gladness and joy
That we folks are going to lack.

I fancy the streams in the mountains,
That dash on their way mile by mile,
The hills and the lakes and the wildwoods,
Will all miss his charming, sweet smile.

For Jim was a genuine sportsman,
Delighting in rod, reel and gun,
And often he went to the mountains,
After a day's work well done.

He was a prince of a fellow,
So loving, so kind, and so good,
Always willing and anxious to go
And give help wherever he could.

So I fancy the angels in Heaven
Rejoice now that Jim has returned,
And that Jim is himself enjoying
The reward he so nobly earned.
By David Astin (Jim's Uncle).

J. J. McAFEE,
J. R. READING,
J. S. McAFEE,

Salt Lake City, Utah. Committee

Robert Coats, L. U. No. B-66*Initiated October 6, 1938*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to take from our midst our beloved friend and Brother, Robert ("Bob") Coats; and

Whereas his many friends, members of Local Union No. B-66, desire to indicate their appreciation of his good fellowship and respect for him; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. B-66 be draped for 30 days in memory of this true and loyal Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved wife, a copy to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread over the minutes of L. U. No. B-66.

DAN HARDY,
W. E. THUEN,
E. AUSTIN,

Houston, Texas. Committee

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM OCTOBER 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1941

L. U.	Name	Amount
494	Jacob C. Dietrich	\$475.00
569	Frank T. Walsh	825.00
595	G. J. Thomas	1,000.00
134	R. Emmerich	1,000.00
I. O.	Charles B. McDonald	1,000.00
I. O.	Byron C. Eager	1,000.00
5	J. A. Stewart	825.00
371	Paul R. Smith	650.00
9	Joy McConkey	1,000.00
I. O.	William D. Kerivan	1,000.00
134	G. E. Fitzsimmons	1,000.00
I. O.	F. Murphy	1,000.00
6	E. Kipp	1,000.00
329	William S. Lassiter	825.00
I. O.	John J. Moore	1,000.00
99	James Doherty	1,000.00
103	W. J. Beck	1,000.00
730	H. W. McIntyre	1,000.00
3	Edward Schlein	1,000.00
134	Edward J. Biehn	1,000.00
605	J. A. Merritt	475.00
949	G. J. LeBlanc	825.00
779	W. F. Hilyer	650.00
9	Fred S. Allen	1,000.00
124	H. E. Hennessy	1,000.00
I. O.	Fred W. Galon	1,000.00
I. O.	Charles E. Byrne	1,000.00
3	Julius Nemeth	1,000.00
I. O.	Elmer F. Anderson	1,000.00
I. O.	B. C. Miller	1,000.00
307	V. D. Illingworth	825.00
284	William H. Hendra	1,000.00
159	O. W. Burkett	1,000.00
9	F. Jamison	1,000.00
130	John Kessel	1,000.00
134	A. W. Dettmer	1,000.00
77	C. E. Hale	825.00
245	Harry W. Masters	825.00
I. O.	L. F. Henry	1,000.00
212	Ray Pieper	1,000.00
333	H. E. Thompson	1,000.00
1	M. J. Kelly	1,000.00
58	Fred Wick	1,000.00
431	L. Batchelor	1,000.00
I. O.	J. R. Shangraw	1,000.00
I. O.	John Strassner	1,000.00
141	William A. Rolf	1,000.00
I. O.	Louis Brandes	1,000.00
304	H. V. McCormick	825.00
I. O.	James Goodwin	1,000.00
760	H. F. Reuhr	475.00
6	P. R. Herzog	650.00
I. O.	E. G. Phillips	1,000.00
245	William Stattlemeier	1,000.00
77	N. P. Branson	1,000.00
I. O.	J. W. Wright	1,000.00
77	A. H. Joyner	475.00
702	Anson Myers	1,000.00
103	W. C. Leslie	1,000.00
561	Paul Parint	1,000.00
568	Elzear Touchette	475.00
709	J. Hardy MacDonald	300.00
911	Joseph C. Mantau	150.00
623	Ed M. DeMers	150.00
40	Braman C. Parker	150.00
659	John J. Tazak	150.00
77	G. A. Bannister	150.00
77	Peter J. Donlan	150.00
213	Arthur E. Boond	1,000.00
		\$58,125.00

I. B. E. W. RING

The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced **\$9.00***

* Please add 10% for Federal Tax

Cooperating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

AMERICAN FLUORESCENT EQUIPMENT CO., INC., 919 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN LIGHTING CORPORATION, 2380 E. Castor Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
AMERICAN LIGHTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.
ATLASTA FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
CURTIS LIGHTING, INC., 6135 West 65th St., Chicago, Ill.
JOLECO FLUORESCENT FIXTURE CORP., 2313-15 Baldwin St., St. Louis, Mo.

KRAMER ENG. CO., 2315 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
McFADDEN LIGHTING CO., 1710 Madison St., St. Louis, Mo.
McLEOD, WARD & CO., INC., Poplar Ave., Little Ferry, N. J.
McPHILBEN MFG. CO., INC., 153-16 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, N. Y.
MODERN LIGHTS CO., St. Louis, Mo.
NU-LITE MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ROMAN ARTS CO., INC., St. Louis, Mo.
SIGOLOFF BROS. ELEC. FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
TEEL LIGHTING FIXTURE & SUPPLY CO., St. Louis, Mo.
LANGEVIN CO., INC., 103 Lafayette St., New York City.
VARIABLE CONDENSER CORP., 63 Hope St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
LEECE NEVILLE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Conduit and Fittings

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
COHOES ROLLING MILL CO., Cohoes, N. Y.
CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

Switchboards, Panel Boards and Enclosed Switches

ADAM ELECTRIC CO., FRANK, St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.
AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 41 E. 11th St., New York City.
BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC SERVICE CONTROL, INC., "ESCO", Newark, N. J.
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ERICKSON REUBEN A., 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.
FRIEDMAN CO., I. T., 53 Mercer St., New York City.
GERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., GUS, 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
LAGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MANYPENNY, J. P., Philadelphia, Pa.

MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 371 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen, Ind.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
PETERSON & CO., C. J., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., THE, 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SWITCHBOARD APPARATUS CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., WILLIAM, St. Louis, Mo.

Electric Signal Apparatus, Telephones and Telephone Supplies

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.
AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.
AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
LOEFFLER, INC., L. J., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.
MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

Outlet Boxes

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Wire, Cable and Conduit

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.

COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC CO., 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.
EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.
EASTERN TUBE & TOOL CO., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Pawtucket, R. I.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth Amboy, N. J.
HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
HATFIELD WIRE AND CABLE CO., Hillside, N. J.
HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS, DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

Lighting Fixtures and Lighting Equipment

ACME LAMP & FIXTURE WORKS, INC., 497 E. Houston St., New York City.
AINSWORTH, GEORGE, 239 E. 44th St., New York City.
ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
AMERICAN FLUORESCENT EQUIPMENT CO., INC., 919 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN LIGHTING CORPORATION, 2080 E. Castor Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
AMERICAN LIGHTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.
A-RAY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CORP., 3107 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
ATLASTA FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
B. & B. NEON DISPLAY CO., 372 Broome St., New York City.
BALDINGER & SONS, INC., LOUIS, 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELL, B. B., 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.
BELMUTH MFG. CORP., 116 Troutman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.
BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 131 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRASSNER LTG. MFG. CO., INC., 138 Mulberry St., New York City.
BRIGHTLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 1027 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
BUTT-SHORE LTG. FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.

CAESAR MFG. CO., 480 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 CALDWELL & CO., INC., EDW. F., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. & 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 CENTRE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.
 CHATHAM METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 134 Mott St., New York City.
 CITY METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 257 W. 17th St., New York City.
 CLAUDE BANKS COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.
 CLINTON METAL MFG. CO., 49 Elizabeth St., New York City.
 CLOUGH CO., ARTHUR, 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLE CO., INC., C. W., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLUMBIA LTG. FIX. CO., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR CO., 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CORONA ART STUDIOS, 104-24 43rd St., Corona, L. I.
 CORONA CORP., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 CURTIS LIGHTING, INC., 6135 West 65th St., Chicago, Ill.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 ELTEE MFG. CO., 182 Grand St., New York City.
 ENDER MFG. CO., 260 West St., New York City.
 FINVER, IRVING, 204 E. 27th St., New York City.
 FRANKFORD LTG. FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.
 FRINK CORP.—STERLING BRONZE, 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
 GLOBE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GOLDBERG, JACK, 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
 GOTHAM LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 26 E. 13th St., New York City.
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave., N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 GRUBER BROS., 72 Spring St., New York City.
 HALCOLITE CO., INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HARVEY MANUFACTURING CO., FORD, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HOFFMAN DRYER CO., LTD., 214 E. 34th St., New York City.
 HORLBECK METAL CRAFTS, INC., 420 Kerrigan Ave., Union City, N. J.
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 HUDSON LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 180 Grand St., New York City.
 HY-LITE CORP., 45 L St., Boston, Mass.
 INDUSTRIAL DAY-LITE CORP., St. Louis, Mo.
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
 JOLECO FLUORESCENT FIXTURE CORP., 2313-15 Baldwin St., St. Louis, Mo.
 KENT METAL MFG. CO., 490 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 KRIEGL BROS., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
 KRAMER ENG. CO., 2315 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 KUPFERBERG LTG. FIX. CO., 131 Bowery, New York City.
 LEADER LAMP CO., 79 Crosby St., New York City.
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.
 LIGHT CONTROL CO., 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
 LIGHTOLIER CO., 11 E. 36th St., New York City.
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING CO., 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
 LITECONTROL CORP., 104 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
 LOUMAC MFG. CO., 105 Wooster St., New York City.
 LUMINAIRE CO., THE, 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MAJESTIC METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 61 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MARTIN-GIBSON LIGHT & TILE CORP., Detroit, Mich.
 MCFADDEN LIGHTING CO., 1710 Madison St., St. Louis, Mo.
 MCLEOD, WARD & CO., INC., Poplar Ave., Little Ferry, N. J.
 MCPHILBEN MFG. CO., INC., 153-16 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, N. Y.
 MELOLITE CORP., 104-14 S. 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 METALLIC ARTS CO., 80 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
 METROLITE MFG. CO., 655 E. Fordham Rd., Bronx, N. Y.
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1403 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 MODERN LIGHTS CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 MOE-BRIDGES, and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 NATIONAL FLUORESCENT CORP., 169 Wooster St., New York City.
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 NU-LITE MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 OLESEN, OTTO K., 1560 Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.
 PEELESS ELEC. MDSE. CO., 138 Bowery, New York City.
 PEELESS LAMP WORKS, 600 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PERLA, INC., HERMAN, 176 Worth St., New York City.
 PETTINGELL-ANDREWS CO., 378 Stuart St., Boston, Mass.
 PICKWICK METALCRAFT CORP., 489 Broome St., New York City.
 PITTSBURGH REFLECTOR CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 PURITAN LTG. FIX. CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 QUALITY BENT GLASS CORP., 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
 R & R LTG. PROD., INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
 RADIANT LTG. FIX. CO., 95 Morton St., New York City.
 RAMBUSCH DECORATING CO., 332 E. 48th St., New York City.
 RICHMAN LIGHTING CO., 96 Prince St., New York City.
 RICHTER METALCRAFT CORP., 129 Grand St., New York City.
 ROMAN ARTS CO., INC., St. Louis, Mo.
 ROYAL FLUORESCENT CO., Trenton, N. J.
 RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St., New York City.
 SCHAFFER CO., MAX., Stag & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SIGOLOFF BROS. ELEC. FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 SIMES CO., INC., 22 W. 15th St., New York City.
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SPEAR LTG. FIX. CO., 61 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SPILLITE, INC., New Brunswick, N. J.
 STAR LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 67 Spring St., New York City.
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SUPERIOR FLUORESCENT LTG. CORP., 1148 Utica Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 TEEL LIGHTING FIXTURE & SUPPLY CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
 VIM LITE, INC., 52 E. 19th St., New York City.
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
 WAGNER MFG. CO., CHARLES, 133 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., F. W., Vermilion, Ohio.
 WALTER & SONS, G. E., 32 E. 57th St., New York City.
 WINSTON & CO., INC., CHAS. J., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
 WITTELLITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.
 WOLFERS, HENRY L., 603 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

Coin-Operated Machines

BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 LION MANUFACTURING CORP., "Bally," 2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Luminous Tube Transformers

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
 JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
 NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.
 RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

Electrical Portable Lamps, Lamp Shades and Electrical Novelties Division

ABBEE ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 W. 26th St., New York City.
 ABBEY, INC., ROBERT, 3 W. 29th St., New York City.
 ABELS WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.
 ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 W. 24th St., New York City.
 AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 21st St., New York City.
 ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 22 W. 19th St., New York City.
 ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Avenue, New York City.
 ATLAS APPLIANCE CORP., 366 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIOS, INC., 3 W. 19th St., New York City.
 BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOV. CO., 294 E. 137th St., New York City.
 BECK, A., 27 W. 24th St., New York City.
 BENNETT, INC., J., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 W. 26th St., New York City.
 BLUM & CO., MICHAEL, 13 W. 28th St., New York City.
 CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 CEL-O-LITE CO., 1141 Broadway, New York City.
 CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 W. 26th St., New York City.
 CICERO & CO., 48 W. 25th St., New York City.
 CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 W. 21st St., New York City.
 COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 E. 21st St., New York City.
 CORONET METAL CRAFTSMAN, 35 E. 21st St., New York City.
 DACOR CORP., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.
 DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 W. 18th St., New York City.
 DAVART, INC., 16 W. 32nd St., New York City.
 DEAL ELEC. CO., INC., 338 Berry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.
 DORIS LAMP SHADE, INC., 116 E. 16th St., New York City.
 EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 W. 32nd St., New York City.
 ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIOS, 112 W. 18th St., New York City.
 ELITE GLASS CO., INC., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 EXCELSIOR ART STUDIOS, 20 W. 27th St., New York City.
 FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
 GOLDBERG, INC., H., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.
 GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.
 GOODY LAMP CO., INC., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.
 GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.
 GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 W. 27th St., New York City.
 HANSON CO., INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
 HIRSCH & CO., INC., J. B., 18 W. 20th St., New York City.
 HORN & BROS., INC., MAX, 236 5th Ave., New York City.
 HUNRATH, GERTRUDE, 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 HY-ART LAMP & SHADE CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.
 INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP., 44 Division Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
IVON BEAR CO., 30 West 24th St., New York City.
KEG-O-PRODUCTS CORP., 111 W. 19th St., New York City.
KESSLER, INC., WARREN L., 119 W. 24th St., New York City.
KWON LEE CO., INC., 253 5th Ave., New York City.
LAGIN CO., NATHAN, 51 W. 24th St., New York City.
LEBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 W. 18th St., New York City.
LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., 591 Broadway, New York City.
LIGHTOLIER CO., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
LULIS CORP., 29 E. 22nd St., New York City.
LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 W. 25th St., New York City.
METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 W. 54th St., New York City.
MEYER CO., WILLIAM C., 114 E. 16th St., New York City.
MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 W. 24th St., New York City.
MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NEW DEAL LAMP MOUNTING CO., 28 E. 22nd St., New York City.
NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.
ORTNER CO., S., 36 W. 24th St., New York City.
ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
PARCHLITE CORP., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
PAUL & CO., INC., EDWARD P., 43 W. 13th St., New York City.
PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.
PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 E. 47th St., New York City.
QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 23 E. 21st St., New York City.
QUEEN LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 24th St., New York City.
QUOIZEL, INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.
RELANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 W. 23rd St., New York City.
ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 26 E. 18th St., New York City.
ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
ROSS CO., INC., GEORGE, 6 W. 18th St., New York City.
RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CO., 36 West 20th St., New York City.
SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 W. 30th St., New York City.
SALEM BROS., 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.
SCHWARTZ CO., INC., L. J., 48 E. 21st St., New York City.
SHELBURNE ELEC. CO., 46 W. 27th St., New York City.
SILVRAY LTD., INC., 47-02 31st Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 7 W. 30th St., New York City.
STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 W. 38th St., New York City.
STERN ELEC. NOV. MFG. CO., 22 E. 20th St., New York City.
STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 E. 28th St., New York City.
TEBOR, INC., 45 W. 25th St., New York City.
TROJAN NOV. CO., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.
UNIQUE SILK LAMPSHADE CO., INC., 18 E. 18th St., New York City.
VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.
WHITE LAMPS, INC., 160 Buffalo Ave., Paterson, N. J.
WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 39 W. 19th St., New York City.
WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 W. 25th St., New York City.
WABASH APPLIANCE CORP., BIRDSEYE ELECTRIC CORP., WABASH PHOTOLAMP CORP., INCANDESCENT LAMP CO., INC. (SUBSIDIARIES), 335 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Elevator Control Boards and Controlling Devices

ANDERSON CO., C. J., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.
HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 115-58 174th St., St. Albans, N. Y.

Electrical Specialties

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Electrical Metal Molding and Surface Metal Raceway

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
WIEMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

Refrigeration

CROSLY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Radio Manufacturing

AIR KING PRODUCTS CO., INC., 1523-29 63rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
AMERICAN RADIO HARDWARE CORP., 476 Broadway, New York City.
AMERICAN STEEL PACKAGE CO., Defiance, Ohio.
ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 4377 Bronx Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.
AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.
BOGEN CO., INC., DAVID, 633 Broadway, New York City.
COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.
CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.
CROSLY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 1501 Beard St., Detroit, Mich.
ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.
GAROD RADIO CORP., 70 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
HAMILTON RADIO MFG. CO., 142 West 26th St., New York City.
INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.
LANGEVIN CO., INC., 103 Lafayette St., New York City.
MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.
RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.
RADIO WIRE & TELEVISION, INC., 100 Sixth Ave., New York City.
REGAL RADIO, 14 W. 17th St., New York City.
REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.
SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.
TRAY-LER KARENOLA RADIO & TELEVISION CORP., 1036 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
VARIABLE CONDENSER CORP., 63 Hope St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Wiring Devices

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Sockets, Streamers, Switch Plates

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, C. D., 826 Broadway, New York City.

Flashlights, Flashlight Batteries

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Dry Cell Batteries and Fuses

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GELARDIN, INC., 25 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Electrode Manufacturing

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.
ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.
ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.
GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

Floor Boxes

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Household Appliances

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Electric Batteries

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.
MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
U. S. L. BATTERY CORP., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Armature and Motor Winding, and Controller Devices

AMERICAN ELEC. MOTOR AND REPAIR CO., 1442 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.
HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.
KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., WILLIAM, 55 Vandam St., New York City.
NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.
PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.
SQUARE D COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.
ZENTH ELECTRIC CO., 845 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Miscellaneous

BAJOHR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., CARL, St. Louis, Mo.
BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
DELTA ELECTRIC CO., Marion, Ind.
ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.
HANSON - VAN WINKLE - MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.
KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.
LEECE NEVILLE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, C. H., 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.
PATTERSON MFG. CO., Denison, Ohio.
PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.
PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.
ROYAL ELECTRIC CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.
SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.
TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.
TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

HARMONIOUS CONVENTION

(Continued from page 576)

American labor today can portray in deeds what perhaps is impossible to portray in words; that is, its devotion to the common welfare. We are engaged today in a great struggle, perhaps the greatest struggle that the American democracy has ever been engaged in. To quote Mr. Lincoln's words, "To test whether this nation or any nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal can long endure," in the face of totalitarian aggression. To that great end the American people have been summoned by the President of the United States in a great all-out defense, not only in support of the democracy but in aid of building that kind of a civilized world where men can worship freely, can assemble freely, can speak freely in accordance with the dictates of their own hearts and consciences."

Gordon R. Clapp, General Manager of the Tennessee Valley Authority:

"The labor practices and policies that have been developed in the TVA may not be applicable throughout the government—federal, state and local. Generalizations in a problem so fraught with hairsplit legal distinctions and variations of statute are difficult at best, and they are apt to be misleading, whichever side of the issue they seem to favor or support. But let us take a look at the Tennessee Valley Authority as a specific case in point.

"Down in the Tennessee Valley labor and management have been working hard for the past eight years trying to establish relationships and agreements mutually acceptable to both parties and above all relationships that recognize the paramount public interest which the Authority was established to serve. More than six years ago a statement of policy was promulgated by the TVA's board of directors after exhaustive consultation with employee unions, including the I. B. E. W. and some 14 other unions in the metal and building trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This statement of policy laid the basis for collective bargaining and union-management cooperation in the TVA. Today, as the Authority assumes increasing responsibilities in national defense, the wisdom and foresight of this policy are doubly confirmed.

"A little more than a year ago this original statement of labor policy was further defined by a signed agreement to which the Authority and the officials of 15 unions in the metal and building trades affixed their signatures.

"This labor agreement covers the whole gamut of problems which normally arise in a collective bargaining situation. The terms of this agreement have been set forth in detail in the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS and are probably generally familiar to you and therefore need no elaboration here.

"Let me describe to you how it is that an agency of the federal government has

found it possible and I should add desirable to enter into a written agreement with bona fide organizations of employees. In this way it will become apparent how the Authority and its employees answered affirmatively the questions which are being asked today on every hand: Is collective bargaining possible; is it legal in public employment; can government agencies sign labor agreements with their employees?

"I should interject right here that the TVA is by no means an isolated case where these questions have been answered affirmatively. The Inland Waterway Corporation and the Panama Canal in the federal government and a substantial number of city and county governments have done likewise. During the first World War the United States Shipping Board and the United States Railroad Administration operated under contractual relations with unions of their employees. But in these days the crucial needs of speed and stability in defense production throw the issues of labor relations into a fierce spotlight of publicity. It may therefore help us get our bearings to examine a specific case of collective bargaining in some detail.

"When the Authority was faced with these questions back in 1933, it could have elected to hold the problem of labor relations at arm's length by deciding to build dams by contract instead of by force account. The TVA board decided for construction by force account, a decision which has since prevailed on all major construction projects of the Authority. By this decision the Authority made it clear that it was ready to assume full and direct responsibilities as a government employer."

David A. Fleming, in charge of labor relations, REA, personal representative of Harry Slattery, Administrator:

"The principal agency in rural electrification is the rural electric cooperative, organized locally under state laws and operated by the members. The REA since its inception has lent money to 766 cooperatives, 50 public bodies, and 24 private companies. The cooperatives have become, therefore, the major agencies in extending electricity to the farms. Since this is true, a word here on the formation of cooperatives is important.

"The cooperatives are formed for the sole purpose of rural electrification; they have no other function. They are formed by farmers who join as members, elect their own officers, and conduct their operations according to state laws and the special requirements of the REA. The REA stands to the cooperatives in the position of banker, adviser, and guide, and the administrator of the applicable provisions of the Rural Electrification Act. It does not build or operate the rural systems, and the cooperatives which do build and operate them are not agencies of the federal government; they are local autonomous bodies which borrow money from the federal treasury for the performance of a national purpose. * * *

"What does this change mean from an economic viewpoint? Take the electrical industry and the electrical workers as examples. When rural electrification is complete there will be needed fully 25,000 electrical workers to man the rural systems. Another 25,000 will be needed for farm wiring and servicing. Ten thousand electrical supply shops will be needed besides thousands of workers connected with the demonstration, sale, and installation of electrical appliances. All of these electrical workers will be needed where none were needed before. Already the change is largely complete in scores of counties where electrification is now nearing completion.

"Besides the change in electrical work, there is a still greater change in other lines. Electricity brings running water to homes and barns, and this means rural plumbing on a vast scale. Electricity brings new industries to the sources of raw materials on farms and in rural regions. Already hundreds of such industries have developed spontaneously. These, in time, call for all types of workers, skilled and unskilled. And with it all comes a vast extension of rural housing with another chain of economic consequences. The transformation of the countryside can be seen in outline if not on a blueprint. It is not a dream but a rapidly developing reality.

"You electrical workers have the major part to play in the new day in our rural districts. Give REA another 10 years of development and there will be needed 50,000 skilled electrical workers in areas where none were ever needed before."

William E. Patterson, Chief of Apprenticeship, Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor:

"This whole question of apprenticeship has been coming to the forefront in the national picture at this time largely because of the national defense requirements. The American Federation of Labor has given attention to the problem and, in its Bulletin 2, on defense training, points out very clearly that for defense purposes the proportion of skilled workers needed is much larger than in normal production; that to meet defense needs, our force of skilled workers must be increased 30 per cent.

"It is further pointed out, as I hardly need remind you, that the only way skilled workers can be produced is through apprenticeship. The American Federation of Labor is well aware of this fact, and suggests that existing agencies can very well give the attention and the leadership necessary. * * *

"I want to point out that we think cooperation in these national standardization programs by your group and by the electrical industry means vastly more to your industry than you can realize. The very perpetuation of the craft depends upon aggressive promotion, by insistence on a realistic attitude, by accepting the advice and counsel of veteran workers in these fields and by providing more serv-

ice for bona fide apprenticeship programs now in existence.

"You have made a contribution to national defense, and methods and ideas in apprenticeship are being developed and utilized under present pressing conditions that will be found useful long after this emergency is over. In my experience I find that organized labor, whether international unions, state, federal, or local, have given as fully and realistically as is humanly possible to make this training go forward on a sound, sensible, long-range basis. After all, apprenticeship is about the best defense we have in this country against what is going to happen to workers of this country after defense is over. We can't afford in this emergency to become hysterical and sell our young people down the river. We should have some sound, long-range programs for them.

"In closing, I want to thank each and every one of you for the voluntary service you are performing. I want to thank your international officers for the help they have been all the way along the line, not only on problems of apprenticeship in this industry but other industries as well. I hope you will have a most constructive convention and that your deliberations will result in forward movement, the advancement of labor in your industry and of labor in general."

Resolutions

Forty resolutions were brought before the convention, all of them covering questions of importance either to national policy or the union itself.

RESOLUTION NO. 22

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-first Regular Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Greetings:

Whereas the United States today is confronted with an ever-increasing menace in the form of totalitarianism to our national life and governmental system; and

Whereas totalitarianism, be it communist, nazi, fascist or any other form, is alien to and repugnant to American ideals; and

Whereas certain groups within the United States are endeavoring to create breaches in our national unity for the purpose of weakening our resistance to foreign ideologies and dictatorships; and

Whereas dictatorship means nothing more or less than power which directly rests on violence unlimited by law or restricted by rules; and

Whereas communists scorn to hide their views and aims and openly declare that their purposes can only be achieved by the forcible overthrow of the whole existing order; and

Whereas the avowed purpose of communism is civil war; and

Whereas the heaviest communist attack is being carried on against the American system of government by infiltration and

indoctrination of labor organizations through the admitted communist practice of trickery, employment of cunning and resort to illegal methods; by concealing or completely ignoring the truth and with a fanatical determination to penetrate trade unions, to stay in those unions and by every and all means to capture control of those unions in order to carry on the work of communism; and

Whereas nazism is a hideous twin of communism with its chief proponent Adolf Hitler, exercising the same tenets of intolerance, bigotry and world revolution and voicing his ultimate intention of reducing the United States to the same blood-stained shambles in which Europe now finds itself; and

Whereas, fascism—whose chief proponent, Mussolini, has led his nation into the very depths of degradation and despair—is equally obnoxious to all freedom-loving Americans; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be placed on record as unalterably opposed to any system of government—be it communism, nazi, fascist or any other form—which is based on government by men and not by law; and be it further

Resolved, That the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers unequivocally condemns any and all person or persons who subvert the honorable aims and ideals of organized labor for totalitarian purposes; and be it further

Resolved, That the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers reiterate its purpose and emphasize its will to bend every proper effort to the defense of our American form of government and our American institutions.

Presented by Local Union No. 26, D. S. Roadhouse, Recording Secretary.

RESOLUTION NO. 34

Subject: Collective Bargaining in Publicly Owned Industries.

Whereas the trend toward government in business points to a condition in which publicly operated industries may supply a substantial part of the volume of employment; and

Whereas employees of publicly owned and publicly operated industries occupy a position similar to that of employees of privately operated industries with equal rights and encountering similar problems; and the wages and working conditions in publicly operated industries will profoundly affect wages and conditions in private industry; and

Whereas a dangerous tendency is being exhibited by some public officials who would deny to employees of publicly owned industries the right of collective bargaining which is freely accorded to employees of private industries; and

Whereas this resolution has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, the Oregon State Federation of Labor and the Washington State Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers that we de-

clare it to be the right of employees of publicly owned or publicly operated industries to bargain collectively in the same manner that employees of privately operated industries bargain, and that the employees of publicly operated industries are within their rights in seeking signed working agreements with the managers of publicly operated industries, whether such managers be public officials of units of government or administrators legally designated by the proper public officials, and that such employees of publicly operated industries may properly use the same methods in securing signed agreements as the employees of privately operated industries may legally use in their negotiations.

Submitted by R. I. Clayton, Local Union No. 125; Paul M. Parker, Local Union No. 852; L. R. Sissen, Local Union No. B-18; Irving Pattee, Local Union No. B-77.

RESOLUTION NO. 33

Subject: Columbia Power Authority.

Whereas there is now pending in Congress Senate Bill No. 1852, and House Resolution No. 5583, both cited as the Columbia Power Authority Act of 1941, for the purpose of establishing a Columbia Power Authority under the administration of a three-man board similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority, and providing that labor shall be guaranteed the rights of collective bargaining with the Authority; and

Whereas it is our conviction that this bill provides the most nearly ideal method of administration of the vast Bonneville-Grand Coulee development, namely the selection of a board of three men whose interests and whose homes will be in the area served by these developments and who will be independent of any other department of the government, and which will bargain collectively with its employees; and

Whereas, Senate Bill No. 1852 and House Resolution No. 5583 have been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, the Oregon State Federation of Labor, the Washington State Federation of Labor and the Columbia Power Trades Council; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers that we hereby endorse Senate Bill No. 1852 and House Resolution No. 5583; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention instruct the officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to send copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to all the Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Submitted by Roy H. Johnson, Local Union No. B-7; Charles W. Tower, Local Union No. B-659; W. Morrisette, Local Union No. 76; R. I. Clayton, Local Union No. 125.

The full proceedings of the convention will be published and be in the hands of local unions before the year is out.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR

(Continued from page 583)

serious and I wish to say just a few words regarding the possibility of "going backwards" rather than "going forward," as far as the electrical inspection is concerned. This is a very ticklish subject to talk on. However, it is our duty and we must face it. The International Association of Electrical Inspectors is on record as offering its help and support to the government in its national defense program. The eastern section of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors is on record of having offered their support to the section of the government which is setting up our national defense, but up to date we have not been given any particular job; however, I believe that the electrical inspectors should be a part of this national defense. I do not know in just what capacity the government will be able to use us, or when, but I am sure we will do our part when the time comes.

The inspector at this moment is in a peculiar position; he has a code to enforce and each day he is confronted with the problem that material is not available—that is we are advised to this effect by the electrical contractors. I believe this is partly true, but I also believe there is a great deal of electrical material available but it is being hoarded waiting for prices to go up. In my territory we have been advised by several manufacturers of fluorescent lighting fixtures that they cannot obtain the proper gauge sheet metal to comply with the requirements for the construction of fluorescent lighting fixtures, but they can obtain all the No. 22 or 24 U. S. G. sheet metal, and which they request permission to substitute for No. 20 U. S. G., which is the minimum requirement, also that they can secure plenty of No. 18 U. S. G. sheet metal—however, they do not desire to use No. 18. In other cases where No. 18 U. S. G. sheet metal is required for the construction of built-in, or fixtures having a content of over 1,500 cubic inches, certain manufacturers advise us that they cannot obtain No. 18 U. S. G. sheet metal and request special permission to employ lighter gauge metal. Our investigation reveals that these manufacturers are offered a second-run material and they, therefore, wish to take advantage of the saving. However, "John Taxpayer" does not benefit in any way by this substitution, as he receives an inferior sub-standard fixture for the same price he pays for a fixture constructed according to the standard rules and regulations of our department.

We recently received a complaint from a contractor that he could not obtain any No. 8 AWG., rubber-covered wire, which is required as a minimum size with a system ground wire as well as a service conduit ground wire, and requested special permission to employ two No. 14 AWG. conductors connected in parallel. Our investigation revealed that this man, who made the request, had plenty of No. 8 AWG. wire in stock. Our inspector takes such a request as a forerunner for tearing down other requirements of greater importance. A manufacturer of

fluorescent lighting fixtures complained that he could not obtain any six-ampere toggle switches for his fluorescent lighting fixtures. Our investigation of this complaint revealed that he had equipped many of his fixtures with a type of toggle switch which has not been designed or approved for the purpose it is being employed. I also found that there was one jobber in the city who had in stock over 6,000 approved-type switches of the proper carrying capacity.

Gentlemen, it would be impossible for the inspectors to take an inventory of the jobbers' stocks, and, what's more, we would have no right to attempt it. It is not our job, but it is our job not to listen to all of the unjustified complaints, or statements, I may say, just to permit the contractor to install what he has on hand, or what some jobber is palming off on him, or what he would like to install, which in many instances is far below the minimum standard, or what he bought of reclaimed sub-standard materials taken from the World's Fair, or other sources. We are confronted with this problem now—what are we going to do about it? This requires a great deal of study and quick action for those enforcing the code.

During these times there is an exceptional upheaval by those who do not want proper or safe standards. In other words, they will attempt to take advantage of the national emergency and tear down standards far below the factor of safety. They refuse to recognize safe and sound standards. This is going to be a very big problem, I believe, during the coming year—more so than code interpretations and rewriting of codes.

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We are advised that there is a scarcity of zinc. However, as an individual inspector, I would feel very badly if the manufacturers of ash and garbage cans, dust pans, waste paper baskets, etc., will continue galvanizing their products and the electrical industry will be unable to obtain zinc to galvanize their electrical products, the protection of feeders and wiring systems; or zinc for galvanizing metal cabinets which we employ for housing delicate and important electrical equipment, as well as fittings installed outdoors or exposed to corrosive vapors. I believe there is a way and method of cooperating with the government and with the OPM, if we request permission to state our side of the story.

It is our duty as electrical inspectors to see that all electrical wiring, appliances and apparatus are installed and maintained in a safe manner. Let us take, for example, a manufacturing plant which is turning out millions of dollars' worth of electrical material and devices for war purposes. If the electrical equipment is not installed in a proper manner that plant is bound to have trouble with its electrical system for light, heat or power, which is so vital to them, particularly during this national emergency. If an electrical fire occurs there is a possibility of a complete shut-down. A shut-down in an industrial plant means the delaying or impeding of production, whereas our job as electrical inspectors is to maintain and increase production as far as the electrical inspections of the installation of electrical wiring and equipment are concerned. On the other hand, a great deal of material may have passed through all phases of manufacturing and are stored on a dock ready to be loaded on a ship. If this pier is not properly wired and sub-standard material has been employed, the likelihood of a fire is very good, and it is quite possible that the material may be damaged, which is ready for shipment, or it may be entirely destroyed before it is loaded on the ship. If such a thing occurs, no doubt the electrical inspector would be blamed and he would be told that he should know what is safe and what is not, that being what he is hired for.

Just how far we can go and what we are going to do to cope with this situation is beyond me at this time. I believe something will be done by the authorities to see that our minimum standards are conformed with and that it will not be necessary to lower the standards to such a point that it would be detrimental to life and property. Recently I have noticed that some of our standards are being lowered—in one particular case the substitution of electro-plating or hot dip galvanizing on electric metallic tubing with enamel. Another concrete case is the substitution of silicon bronze in the manufacturing of high-tension luminous tube electro housings with iron wire. We all know that electric contact springs made of iron wire will not stand up when exposed to the weather or corrosive vapors, however, if the manufacturer cannot obtain silicon bronze, or other suitable material, for this purpose, it is up to them to do the best they can under the circumstances. If the various inspectional divisions throughout the country are to accept this substitution, I believe it should be done only for the duration of the national emergency. We, as electrical inspectors should be alert in looking for deliberate violations, substitutions of material, switches, apparatus and devices not suitable for the purpose they are being employed and particularly sabotage.

We all know that electrical fires throughout the country are increasing very rapidly, and, according to the last issue of the National Fire Protection Association's report, electrical fires are now in first place and the

loss from such fires runs into millions of dollars.

You will notice further on in the program that President Kimball's talk to you will be "The Electrical Inspector's Part in National Defense Emergency," and, therefore, I do not want to go too deeply into this subject. What he is going to say I do not know, but what I want to leave in your minds, gentlemen, is that this association and all other electrical inspectors throughout the country must recognize the facts which are staring us in the face and it is our duty as citizens to do everything in our power to assist the government in their work, at the same time making sure that our minimum standards are not lowered to such a point that we are endangering lives and property.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 606)

leave of absence, two weeks' vacation with pay, six legal holidays with pay.

We have 63 out of 65 employees. We hope to get the two fellows to go along with the union.

We give a great deal of credit to our president, William Hickey, and our negotiating

committee, Carl Stauffer, Joseph Walton, Walter Martin, Ralph Tipton, William Wolf, Curvin Fritz, Raymond Wildasi and Donald Miller. We had for our international representatives S. J. Cristiano, Thomas Naughton. We also had United States conciliation and state mediation before we got our contract signed.

After the line department got their agreement signed the operators and meter men are negotiating a contract. We hope to get a good contract for these fellows. These men bring our total to 113 members. Hope to get the rest of the fellows to go along with the local.

JERRY SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

RED CROSS TAKES ON NEW MEANING

(Continued from page 585)

cian arrived. The bystanders objected vigorously.

"Ought to get the poor fellow to a hospital right away," they insisted.

Fortunately, a county traffic officer, also trained in first aid, arrived on the scene and

backed up the lineman. Well-meaning but unskilled help often may be just as dangerous to the patient as no help at all, even worse, perhaps. The physician who finally took charge of the case observed that if the patient had been loaded into a car it would almost surely have resulted in his death.

First aid in industry is of vital importance at the present time. Mass hazards are increasing as defense industries bring large groups of workers into new concentrations and new jobs. To forestall the accidents which might be expected under present emergency conditions, the Red Cross, this spring, authorized the formation of special Red Cross Volunteer First Aid Detachments in all communities where people are working in large groups. They are being trained and organized by the chapters in units of not less than 15 nor more than 50 persons who have completed both the standard and advanced first aid courses. They will be ready for instant action in mills and factories and plants, in office buildings, apartment houses, warehouses, docks, schools, colleges and hotels. Each detachment is fully equipped and prepared to render first aid to the injured in its own establishment immediately.

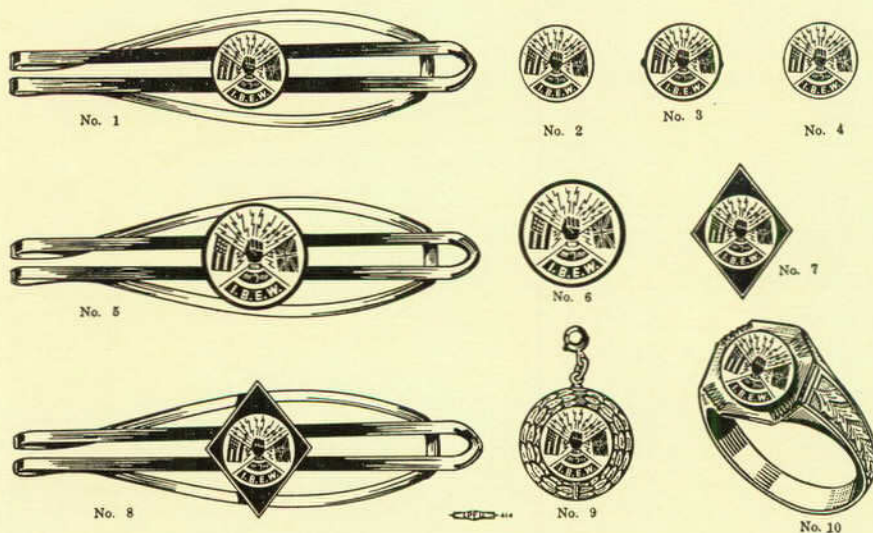
The need of keeping the wheels of industry moving in these critical days necessitates taking every precaution to prevent interruption of production. Prompt first aid, administered by qualified personnel who know what they are doing and why they are doing it, will be of material help in keeping the production line on the move.

I. B. E. W. BUTTON BOWS

(Continued from page 581)

foreman, who never seems to get along well with women. His friend and partner,

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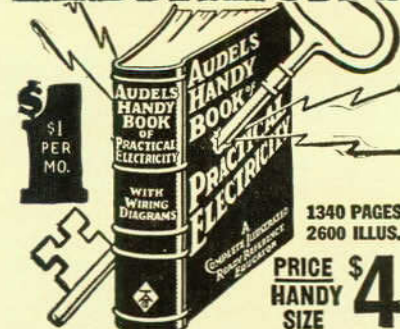
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EEE

George Raft, is equally a good lineman but fares well in affairs of the heart. The story is made out of the clash of temperaments and personalities of the two partners over Marlene Dietrich, whom Robinson marries. The climax is reached in a physical encounter on the transmission towers high up above the ground during a terrific storm. Robinson loses his life.

Such productions as this may be considered so much pish-posh by highbrows but we believe they do something to break down class lines and give many people a knowledge of the hazards, the difficulties, the dangers and the adventure wrapped up in the daily job of a lineman.

HOLIDAY VARIETIES

(Continued from page 589)

should be rather highly seasoned since it is served quite cold. Pour into a mold rinsed with cold water. Chill until firm. Garnish with greens and with deviled eggs if desired. Slice to serve. Yield: 5 to 6 cup mold.

CHICKEN OR TURKEY PIE

Cut all remaining meat from the bones of a fowl, then break bones at joints, put them into a kettle with about 1 cup water, cover kettle tightly and simmer for 1 hour. The broth is to be used as stock for the gravy. Prepare mixture for pie as follows:

3 cups gravy	2 cups meat cut in
½ cup mushrooms,	pieces
canned or fresh	½ cup chopped
½ cup chopped	celery
green pepper	Salt and pepper to taste

Small quantities of left-over green peas or carrots may be used also.

Put raw vegetables into a frying pan with a little butter, cover pan and saute until soft over a slow fire. Bring meat and gravy to boiling point, combine with vegetables, put into baking dish, cover the top of pie with small baking powder biscuits, bake until the biscuits are done. Serves four to six persons.

* * *

APPLE SHERBET

(Makes 1 quart)

An inexpensive, easy-to-make tart sherbet that may be served as an accompaniment to the meat course or as a light dessert.

1 cup evaporated milk	chilled
	Dash of nutmeg
2 cups sweetened applesauce,	2 tablespoons lemon juice

Chill evaporated milk thoroughly. Whip until very stiff. Fold in lemon juice, applesauce and nutmeg. Pour at once into cold freezing tray and freeze in an automatic refrigerator from one and one-half to two hours.

* * *

PINEAPPLE HARD SAUCE

For Christmas Pudding

Cream well ½ cup softened butter, adding 1 cup powdered sugar, and 1 un-

beaten egg white. Beat until light. Carefully fold in ½ cup drained crushed pineapple. Serve cold.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DEFENSE

(Continued from page 582)

Technical publications are not permitted to publish all of this information, but it should be the duty of every member of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors to make himself familiar with the details, so far as possible, and fit himself into the picture. His advice and counsel will be appreciated.

I recently read an editorial on preparedness in the Electrical Contractors News, of Baltimore, Md. It reads, in part, as follows:

"What part will the electrical contractor play? The time to think about that question is now. If the bombs start falling, it will be too late.

"The first problem will be the blackout. Are your customers wired so that they can accomplish a quick blackout without cutting off essential electrical needs? Fire pumps certainly must be ready. Sump pumps, ventilators, elevators, op-

erating rooms, lamps, furnaces, mixers, sterilizers, and boiler plants are just a few of the many examples of essential apparatus that must be kept going when the alarm sirens screech over America. Make a check in the plants of your customers to see what they would do if a blackout should be necessary.

"The next problem will be the maintenance of service if a bomb should detonate in the area of the electrical equipment. Would one hit disrupt the whole plant? If so, the wiring should be changed to provide network protection with auxiliary apparatus installed in remote sections. Sufficient spare equipment should be installed to provide for emergency operation. Wiring should be sectionalized in order to cut out damaged parts with a minimum of interference with the rest of the plant.

"Essential circuits should be duplicated, the runs following different paths. Switchboards and transformers should be separated. For equipment that must be kept going at all times, oil or steam driven auxiliaries should be provided.

"The electrical contractor has a vital part to play in preparing the country for defense."

What part can the electrical inspector play

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in the emergency of national defense? He well knows that in practically every plant where munitions, supplies and equipment are being manufactured, the facilities of the plant, if it is an old plant, are probably being crowded to the limit, and that the feeders, subfeeders and branch circuits may be seriously overloaded. He knows that under such conditions the first thought and objective of the plant management is to keep the wheels of production turning regardless of consequence. He may assume, with quite a fair degree of confidence, that in many places overcurrent protective devices have been tampered with and that temporary circuits have been installed without protection. It is his duty, in the interest of safety and uninterrupted production, to bring these unsafe conditions to the attention of those responsible for their correction and then to see that the corrections are made. He should be acquainted with the management of every industry in his area having contracts for national defense material and should offer his service for the prevention of electrical fires and accidents and to promote increased production. The offer can be made in such a way that the management will be glad to accept it. That, after all, is something they are paying for in taxes and to which they are entitled.

In many plants the management has taken the electrical installation for granted without giving much thought to its importance. Under normal operating conditions, it causes so little trouble that it has been given hardly a second thought. With a sudden flood of orders and in a big hurry and rush for deliveries, factories are working night and day to obtain maximum production, and under these conditions little attention is given to care and maintenance until something fails and a shutdown is necessary. New machines and equipment are moved in and connected temporarily, with the best of intentions to make the installation permanent at the first opportunity, but in the rush of production this opportunity does not present itself.

Many of the larger manufacturing companies are subletting contracts to smaller plants and factories. The little shop in the back alley may now be one of the most important links in the chain for national defense production. The electrical inspector should carefully check the power, lighting and other electrical service and the equipment and wiring here just as carefully as he would in the larger plants.

The entire wiring system may be seriously overloaded. Fuses may be shunted so they will not blow, circuit breakers may be set so they will not trip and so serious damage to wiring, electrical and other plant equipment may result. By preventing such practices, with resulting expensive interruptions in production, the electrical inspector can be of great service to the plant management and, incidentally, to the program of national defense. With these thoughts in mind he should not hesitate to place himself, with all the knowledge, information, experience and training he has, at the service of the operators of defense industries. He may also confer with the management and officials of the electrical utility regarding the possible failure of electrical service to a defense production plant; such as could be caused by damage to overhead lines and services. Plans may be made for securing emergency power and lighting in the event there is a failure in the normal source of supply. The inspector's familiarity with poor electrical installations and faulty electrical equipment in other mills and factories places him in an excellent position to warn the management against using unapproved equipment and substandard wiring. In short, the inspector should "be very much on the job."

SEATTLE BLACKOUT

(Continued from page 578)

tered in connection with a blackout in the city of Everett and surrounding Snohomish County on March 21, 1941, between 10:05 p. m. and 10:20 p. m. The Puget Sound Power & Light Company is the only public utility supplying light and power in the Everett area. Approximately 300 square miles of territory was affected by this blackout, with a population of about 65,000.

BLACKOUT REGARDED FEASIBLE

The load on the company's Broadway substation in Everett, which supplies a large portion of the area involved, dropped slightly over 40 per cent during the blackout period, which checked quite closely with the data obtained on the Seattle blackout. No unusual trouble was experienced in connection with street lighting, traffic signals or service to customers. It seems evident that blackouts can be effected in populous areas without involving any electrical problems of an unusual nature.

(A paper read at meeting of northwest section, International Association of Electrical Inspectors.)

PAGE RONALD COLMAN

(Continued from page 584)

alarming attack of lapsis mentis, you will consult a reputable physician."

"On the contrary, my lady, I am on my way to sojourn in the solitudes of nature. There I shall meditate on the pomps and vanities of this wicked world until my former mental equilibrium is completely restored. Just now, I am thrilled by the belief that I am one of the three gallant musketeers of Louis XIII's court, ready to maintain with my trusty sword my claim that my lady's beauty outshines all others. What a tragedy it would be if I were suddenly to awake and find it but a dream."

"But it is not a dream," said my lady earnestly. "I am proud that this night you will act as my protector. At your first appearance Madam recognized you, in spite of your attempt to conceal your identity, and we both admire the clean spirit which led you to reject the most tempting offers to follow up the sordid life of the prize ring. When the idea was suggested to Madam that you represent her ancestor at tonight's dance, she was thrilled and lost no time in getting your consent and, on my part, I consider myself honored in being chosen to act as your partner. You must admit that Madam and I have grounds for being puzzled that you, with your evident mental attainments, chose to bury yourself in the rough life of the logging camps."

"My lady, I am young, the world is large, and I have an insatiable curiosity to find out what is over the next hill, and this keeps me, like the Wandering Jew, ever on the move. I have already explained to Madam my good fortune in having as a teacher a professor from a famous university who was driven by misfortune, incurred by no fault of his own, to seek for peace in the quiet seclu-

sion of our little village, and what education I possess I owe to him. He opened up a new world to me—the world of books."

"Prithee, my lord, did he also instruct you in the noble art of self-defense?"

"No, my lady; that course was not included in our curriculum, though we did spend considerable time in following up the romantic adventures of the Knights of the Round Table at King Arthur's court, and of other mediaeval heroes. No, my lady, what skill I have in the arena is owing to an old relative who in his younger days was a noted champion. Having nothing to occupy his life in his later days, he spent his spare time in teaching me all he knew of ring tactics."

"And an apt pupil you proved to be, my lord. Now, Sir Galahad, what time we have ere Madam calls us had better be spent in practicing up some of the stately court dances of the period which we are to represent."

I. L. O. OPENS WAY TO POST-WAR WORLD

(Continued from page 580)

of conditions of employment, the framing and application of industrial and social legislation, the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, and the formulation and application of social and economic policies, both generally and in relation to particular industries and particular problems." In brief, it means democratic cooperation.

MANY COUNTRIES STUDIED

"Collaboration," the report goes on to say, "implies the existence of voluntary and representative organizations of employers and workers, recognizing each other and recognized by the public authorities, and the will of all parties to settle their problems by negotiation, to consult together on all matters of common interest, and to make the best possible use of their combined capacities and experience at all stages of the economic and social structure."

The experience of many of the democratic countries was analyzed in the preparation of the study. Countries whose defense organization was studied in detail and summarized here are Great Britain, Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, and the United States. One chapter deals with the nations of Continental Europe, tracing their adjustment in the field of collaboration to conditions of war, invasion, and occupation. In addition the introduction mentions some of the developments in China, the colonial areas of Asia and Africa, and some of the American countries. "The aim has been" it is stated, "to describe . . . the methods of collaboration in the central administrative machinery of government and governmental agencies, in determining conditions of employment, in solving the problems of particular industries, in the social and economic field generally, and, as considerable attention is being given to planning for post-war reconstruction, in reconstruction planning agencies."

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM SEPTEMBER 11, 1941, INC., OCTOBER 10, 1941

I.O.—	L. U. 7—(Cont.)		L. U. B-38—(Cont.)		L. U. B-65—(Cont.)		L. U. 96—(Cont.)		L. U. B-134—(Cont.)		L. U. 177—(Cont.)	
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B 197251 197260	129803 129860		530821 530970	B 154209 154358	127257 127258			397322 397500	695624 696000			
B 324861 324990	192515 192924		533251 533470	B 155061 155213	338971 339000			477232 477750	813001 814500			
409151 409160	241525 241534		683058 683250	B 181589 181607	739501 739622			481411 481500	868501 868502			
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583501 584250	991002		B-39—	855999 856316	582046 582055			765001 765750	B-180—			
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706171 706500	109115 109157		252125 252144	148760 148768	128223			117591 117600	769373 769567			
828001 829500	B 134909 134917		673327 673500	501376 501413	104—			663301 663319	614561 614566			
879001 879020	B 172132 172494		688501 688558	69—	106532 106533			B-136—	181—			
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882141 882300	506749 507000		184304 184307	70—	613501 613790			350646 350900	952975 953041			
892501 892700	591860 591882		447747 447800	379024 379073	B-105—			651595 651750	77048 77073			
893251 893350	791309 792140		639905 640440	411912 411990	B 309154 309195				654739 654829			
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AJ 1947 1951	457768 457834		833234 833250	906751 906887	442528 442549				643071 643073			
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XG 80799 80800	915751 915848		60—	813001 813126	174—			122547 122552	214—			
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BONNEVILLE ACT

(Continued from page 579)

who would in turn be responsible to the Secretary; who in turn would take orders from the President. . . . In contrast, the Bone-Smith bill provides for a single, responsible board, decisions of which would be final.

Under the Ickes plan, anyone dissatisfied with the administrator's ruling on such a matter as a contract could, if he had political pull, bring pressure to bear at Washington, D. C., to win his point. Disturbing reports have been received that such things have already been done.

The cities of Washington, such as Tacoma and Seattle and smaller places, have been successfully running power plants for a long time. They do not want the Authority to run their affairs for them. Under the Ickes bill, the Authority could force public agencies and cooperatives that buy power from the Authority, to sign contracts that would result in transferring a considerable measure of control of city and P. U. D. electric systems to the federal agency. Under the

Bone-Smith bill that would not be possible because the bill prohibits such dictatorial contracts. . . . Which do you want—autocratic rule by Mr. Ickes, or home rule by elected officials of cities and P. U. D.'s?

The Ickes bill is not satisfactory to labor for two reasons. It does not provide for collective bargaining; and it would require labor to negotiate with federal officers separated from our state by the width of the continent. The Bone-Smith bill, on the other hand, is approved by labor. The provisions in the Bone-Smith bill are based on the satisfactory experience of TVA with collective bargaining.

If the Bone-Smith bill goes through as now written, the future development of the Columbia Basin Irrigation project is certain. The bill provides a definite formula for contribution of a portion of the power revenues from Grand Coulee dam to aid in reclamation of basin lands. This contribution will bring reclamation costs down to a point where settlers can make farming pay. Yet the bill prohibits increase in power rates beyond the present Bonneville schedules.

The Ickes bill ties in the Columbia Power Authority with the General Accounting

office in the usual way. This would prevent the Authority from operating with the freedom and efficiency of a private business. The General Accounting Office, slow, ponderous and overloaded with work, would impose all the usual restrictions on the Authority. The TVA has been fighting to free its hands of the interminable red tape of GAO. On the other hand, the Bone-Smith bill takes advantage of the TVA experience and provides the same sort of accounting checks as a private business has. While funds of the Authority are adequately safeguarded, the endless quarreling with GAO about details is eliminated. . . . In other words, the Bone-Smith bill is designed to set up an agency which as far as possible will be as quick-acting as the best sort of private enterprise.

The Bone-Smith bill has been drafted on the basis of the long view ahead, in entire disregard of personalities of present or future cabinet officers. Remember that no matter how well or how little you like Mr. Ickes, no one knows how long he will be Secretary of Interior.

Senator Bone and Congressman Smith will be glad to hear from anyone interested in the issues involved in the two bills. They want to know how the people stand on the question of centralizing control of our state's most important resource in an official in Washington, D. C.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

NON-TECHNICAL DICTIONARY OF ELECTRICAL TERMS

OHM—the unit of resistance. Something to be overcome, like your wife's distaste for camping.

Amps—electricity by volume. Extremely volatile, of no fixed proof. Although an excellent sleep producer, they are non-habit-forming.

Volts—the pushing force, without which amps don't get anywhere. Given half a chance, volts will break out in every direction, which trait causes much head-shaking among electrical inspectors.

Kilo-volts—same as volts only more so.

Watt—the unit of power. The name really comes from a well-intentioned chap named Watt who sort of invented power; although it is currently thought to be a sly dig at the consumers who always say, "Watt the hell" when they get their light bill.

Watt-hour meter—a device by which the public service company can tell how many nights Junior left the light burning in the basement.

Electro-dynamics—the study of electricity in action. A popular and convincing experiment may be had in this subject by poking one's finger into a lamp socket while standing in a bathtub.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. B-124.

SADNESS

My heart is slowly breaking;
I'm as sad as I can be.
My wife will not speak to me
Because I was on a spree.

I try to work up courage
To ask her a thing or two.
The stare in her snappy eyes
Cuts me through and through.

I bought a dozen roses,
Trying to square things with her,
But the responses I received
Were dirty looks and a slur.

It seems there's no solution—
For unreasonable wives;
We'll have to grin and bear it
The rest of our natural lives.

So, pals, if you will give me
Your advice on what to do,
When you get into trouble
I'll give my advice to you.

B. J., L. U. No. 124.

The wife of a Brother (name deleted by censor) recently had a tooth extracted under ether, and she says:

"Don't let anyone tell you that you don't feel anything under ether."

The dentist tugged and twisted for a full minute, the lady partly recovering consciousness the while. When at last the offending molar was triumphantly exhibited to her half-conscious gaze, she mumbled:

"Is it a boy or a girl?"

ARNOLD FOX, I. O.

EAT IT AND LIKE IT

A man we know here in Washington loves to go fishing, but he is very economical. He carries an ice box, and not only does he bring home his fish to be cooked and served at the family table, but if he has any fresh shrimp bait left over he puts that in the ice box, too, and insists that his wife shall cook it and incorporate it in the menu.

"Don't forget to cook the bait," he often would say to her.

The poor woman struggled along half the summer, having fish and shrimp for dinner three or four nights a week, fixed in as many different ways as she could devise, but nevertheless it gets monotonous.

Then, as Washington fishermen know, the fish got tired of biting on shrimp and a change of bait was necessary.

One night our fisherman got in after midnight, and as he has to rush off to work early in the morning, he left his fish and bait in the ice box, relying on his wife to do the right thing.

That night his wife laid on his plate a deliciously fried fish, also a small individual casserole topped with buttered crumbs and cheese.

"What's this, dear?"

"That's the bait, and you can have all of it!"

Now he is very careful to throw away the bloodworms before he goes home.

SACRIFICE AND REWARD

(A Message to the Leviton Employees of
L. U. No. B-3)

You weathered many a wild gale and storm,
The severest blizzards, snow, sleet and rain;
When called upon picket duties to perform,
You were there to do your share again
'n' again.

Fearlessly, tirelessly you carried on,
Bravely you offered sacrifices untold;
Thoroughly, efficiently your chores were done,
Striving your living standard to uphold!

Although 't may seem but little that you've gained,
Inadequate may appear your reward,
A far-reaching victory you've obtained,
A grand achievement triumphantly scored!

That long-craved-for goal is now at your command;
You won the right to express your free voice;
The coveted privilege of a free hand
To follow a union of your own choice!

And now you must maintain
What you succeeded to gain,
Binding obligations are looming ahead.
With Local Three beside you,
To lead, direct and guide you,
Your tasks shall be lightened, your families well fed!

Let your partial success be a stepping stone
To the greatest victories you've ever known!

ABE GLICK,
Local No. B-3, New York City.

NO BLACKOUT HERE

Give thanks, oh, lineman!
On bended knee,
That this, our country,
Still is free.

Be glad that here
We still have lights
To see us through
The long dark nights.

No need for us
To hold our breath
While bombers drop
Their screaming death.

So string more wire,
To give more light,
So all can see
And fear our might.

LINEMAN LENNIE,
Local No. B-702.

LEST WE FORGET!

Heads are clear that were aching, now;
Disappeared has the famous cow,
Stilled the music and gone the clams;
Raging lions are quiet lambs,
Lobsters vanished and grove forlorn—
7's clambake is past and gone!

Bar's deserted; no more we hear
Rousing speeches inspired by beer;
Clothes are mended and shirts replaced,
Resting now are the legs that raced;
Men are Brothers and smiles are worn—
7's clambake is past and gone!

Handclasps now are a friendly sort,
No more "bull" and a like retort;
No more searching for friends to kill,
Off-key voices are tired and still,
Feuds are vanished and peace is on—
7's clambake is past and gone!

Quite a picture to show the world—
Pals insulted and curses hurled!
Garments ruined and bruises blue;
Wiremen all are a crazy crew.
Sorry? Yes! And the thing we mourn?
7's clambake is past and gone!

WILLIAM J. WYLIE,
L. U. No. 7.

HELP! HELP!

What has become of Sleepy Steve
And his stories of married life?
Has the dear old boy been silenced
By his ever-loving wife?

I'm an old and crusty bachelor,
And I want to stay that way.
Steve's stories often saved me
When I began to sway.

So, if you know where he is now,
Please ask him to come back
And tell his tales of married woe
So I'll stay on the single track.

LINEMAN LENNIE,
Local No. B-702.

BLACKOUT THE SHADOW!



CLOSE to all of us is the threatening spectre of tuberculosis. No respecter of persons, it lurks in every corner, may strike at any moment. *More people between 15 and 45 die from tuberculosis than from any other disease.*

Yet tuberculosis *can* be driven from

the face of the earth. Since 1907 your Local Tuberculosis Association has helped reduce the toll of tuberculosis by 75%!

By buying Christmas Seals you will help us complete the job—and make this a safer world for yourself and your loved ones.



Buy

CHRISTMAS SEALS

The National, State and Local
Tuberculosis Associations
in the United States